

THE  
PRESENT STATE  
OF THE  
GERMAN and TURKISH  
EMPIRES,  
AND  
REMARKS thereupon:  
AS ALSO  
Some peculiar REFLECTIONS on the  
INTEREST of the  
CHRISTIAN PRINCES,  
Together with  
MEMOIRS  
Of the SIEGE of  
VIENNA,  
BY AN  
Eminent Officer in that CITY.

With Observations on all the Accounts and Journals relating thereunto: And a true Account of the further Progress and great success of the Christian Forces, in the taking of *BARKAN*, *GRAN*, &c. With an Historical PREFACE of the Rise and Growth of the *Turkish* Empire.

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By *D. A. M. D.*

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LONDON, Printed for *D. Brown*, at the *Black-Swan* without *Temple-Barr*; and *T. Goodwin*, at the *Maidenhead*, against *St. Dunstons-Church* in *Fleetstreet*, 1684.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

GERMANIA VARD COLLE

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Prof. A. C. Coolidge

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CHRISTIAN PRINCES,

Together with

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Engraving Office in that CITY.

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Printed in the United States of America  
by the Government Printing Office  
Washington, D. C. 20540  
1968



To the Right Honourable  
CHARLES Earl of  
MIDDLETON Secretary of State for the Affairs  
of SCOTLAND; and  
one of His MAJESTIES  
Most Honourable PRIVY-  
COUNCIL

My Lord,

**T**IS not upon the account of a common, and fashionable Custom, that makes Dedicatory Epistles as necessary to Books, as Livery to Servants, that I have adventured to present to your Honour these ensuing Papers; neither was it my design in this enterprize, to publish to the World your extraordinary Merit, since 'tis already sufficiently known both at home and abroad, by the choice His Majesty made of your Lordship to manage his more important concerns in the Imperial Seat of Germany, where your

(a)

Me.

Memory is still fresh, and your Repute  
beyond the reach of envy: Nor did  
I design by this small Present to take  
-occasion, as I might easily have done,  
to publish the illustrious, both Acti-  
ons, and Sufferings of your great Fa-  
ther, in performance of his Duty to  
his King and Country. My Chief  
inducement then to present this small  
Piece to your *Honour*, was your full  
knowledge of the matters it treats of:  
For I am fully perswaded there are but  
few in this Nation, if there be any, bet-  
ter inform'd of the present State of  
*Europe*, and especially of *Germany*, of  
its true concerns, and interests: Your  
abode at *Vienna*, and your honourable  
employ there, gave you a fit opportu-  
nity to dive into the depth of the  
most important affairs; and having  
added unto the Nobility of your Blood,  
that of the Mind, by an universal  
knowledge, and not ordinary Learning,  
I may say, *My Lord*, without flattery,  
which I hate, *Cane petus et angue*, above  
all things, that there is no Subject  
written of that you are wholly a Stran-  
ger to. You shall meet then with no-  
thing

thing in these following Discourses you are not already acquainted with; for what I say of the *Othoman* Emperors, you have, (no doubt) Read elsewhere more than once; and as to my reflections relating to the affairs of *Germany*, and other Princedomis of *Europe*, they cannot be unknown to your *Honour*, since you could not but see what so visibly flows from the premises suppos'd in this Treatise; which as I commit to your Noble Partronage and Protection, so I do freely submit to your impartial Verdict and Censure, as being willing to testify thereby to the World, with how much Esteem and Respect

I am your *Honours* most Humble and Obedient Servant,

D. A.

thing is then following Discount, you  
are already acquainted with the  
what of the various Empires  
you have, no doubt, heard elsewhere  
that, that of, and as to my self  
one relating to the State of Germany  
and a few Princes of Europe, they  
cannot be unknown to your Majesty  
since you could not but see what is  
written there from the premises  
points in this Treaty, which as I have  
said, is to be made known to your  
Majesty, and I am confident, as to  
the writing, to be made known to the  
Majesty, with your Majesty's consent and

I am your Majesty's most humble  
and obedient servant

D. A.

T H E

( 1 2 )



# THE PREFACE.

**T**HE Turks aspiring ambition is ingeniously represented to us by a Crescent, or Half-moon in its growth, with this specious Motto, *Donec totum Impleat Orbem*, till it fill round its Orb, as if they pretended to the conquest of the whole world. And certainly if we reflect but a moment on the continual success they have still had against all their Enemies, whether Christians or Mahumetans, we shall have reason to say, their pretences are not intirely groundless.

They owe their first rise and aspiring to greatness, to the famous Tangropilix, their first King, who after the death of Mahomet the Persian Sultan, in the Battel of Ispaham in Persia, was, by an unanimous consent of both Armies, chose Sultan of Persia, and the Dominions belonging to that large Kingdom. So soon as he was seated in the Throne, the passage

I H I

over Araxes first cleared of the Garisons that kept it, he called in his Countrymen the Turks that lived then on the other side. He overthrew, in his return from his Expedition against the Arabians, Stephen the Greek Emperors Lieutenant in Media; resisted the Emperor Diogenes, and left his Kingdom to his Son Arin, the second Turkish King, or the Sultan of Persia. This Prince had good success against the Emperor Diogenes, whom he took Prisoner in a pitched Battle. As he was ready to encounter with Cultumuses, near the City of Eres, the Caliph of Babylon, a Priest of Mahomet, conjured them not to weaken the Religion of their great Prophet, by shedding each others Blood; but rather to stand to his award, which was consented to by them both, to the great damage of the poor Christians, who were on all sides invaded by the Turks and Sarrazins, their own Divisions then, at now rendering them easie to be subdued. The Sultan by their agreement was to enjoy whatever he possessed, and his Cousin to possess in himself and his posterity, whatsoever should be thence-forward Conquered on the Christians: This Union between  
the

*the Sultan and his Cousin, occasioned the division of the Turkish Monarchy.*

*Solyman, Son to Cultumuses, Nephew to Tangropilix, made Wars against the Christians with various success: He defended obstinately what he had won from the Christians; but all this was but a preamble to the Grandour of the Turkish Empire, founded first by the renowned Othoman. This fortunate Prince, after a full Victory over his less considerable Enemies, gave a great overthrow to the Christian Princes, who had gathered their Forces together, in aim to raise the Siege of Prussia. The civil dissensions, and intestine embroyls amongst the Greeks, gave Othoman the opportunity to found his Empire in Phrygia and Bythinia. He was in these parts successful in all his attempts, insomuch that he mightily increased his Dominions, having by this time subdued Twenty Cities with all their Territories, and amongst the rest Prussia; where, in the midst of his Victories he died and was buried. Here to this day his Tomb is to be seen. The Turks under his second Son Urkan, for his eldest Son died during his Regency, made great pro-*

gress against the Christians; they ruin'd  
the Emperor Andronicus his Army, re-  
covered from the Christians, by Stratagem,  
the City of Nice; they took in the Two  
famous Castles of Sestos and Abydos,  
standing in Europe, on the other side of  
the Hellesponte; got footing for the first  
time in Europe, where every day they  
grew more powerful by the sloth and cow-  
ardice of the Christians. Their first Land-  
ing was at the Castle of Zembenick, they  
forced Callipolis to a surrender, after ha-  
ving overthrow the Governor in a Pitch'd  
Battel. They continued their Warlike ex-  
ploits under Amurath the first of that  
Name, who was in the beginning put to  
some trouble by the Turkish Princes in the  
lesser Asia, who envied his aspiring am-  
bition, as fearing in the currant of his  
Victories, he might as well overthrow them  
as the Christians. But having vanquished  
them, he turned his Arms against Europe:  
He seized upon the Castle of Bernutum,  
and overthrew the Greeks, daring to op-  
pose him. Under his Conduct, the Christi-  
ans being cut off in a dreadful Battel,  
Hadrianople, now called Adrianople,  
was taken. He dispersed the Christian  
Army



*Army in Servia and Bulgaria, consisting of Fifty thousand Horse and Foot.*

*Bajazet the first of that name succeeded, and fell heavily on Servia; took in by surrender Philadelphia, the only City the Christians had in Asia. Having subdued Servia, and the greatest part of Bosnian; he invaded Thessalia, wasting it as he passed, with Fire and Sword, even to Thessalonica. He possessed himself of Neopolis in Greece, and Jocannia in Itolia; routed the Christians Besieging Neocopolis. He was at length defeated, and taken Prisoner by Tamarlain, who opposed him with Five hundred thousand Men Horse and Foot.*

*Mahomet succeeded Bajazet, according to the most credible opinion; He restored the Turkish Kingdom ruined by the Tartars; He recovered all the Dominions his Father held in the greater Asia; overthrew Musa in a Pitch'd Battel, and Commanded him, being taken, to be strangled; of whose Kingdom he took possession.*

*Amurath the second increased, in a no small measure, the Turkish Empire; subdued Mustapha and his rebellious Army:*  
*He*

*He fell upon Hungary with Fire and Sword; cut off the Christians in a famous Battel with Vladislavus King of Hungary, and took in, by a free surrender, the great City of Sfetigrade.*

*To Amarith the Second, succeeded Mahomet the second, the first Emperor of the Turks, for his many Victories surnamed the Great. He possessed himself of Constantinople after a years Siege, brought Peloponesus into subjection, seized upon Servia after the death of George Usdespot; he invaded with success the Islands of the Egean Sea; he Attacked, and took in Sinope belonging to Uluncassanus King of Persia, as also Tripeland by surrender. He Invaded Valactria, and ruined it all by Fire and Sword. He Invaded the Islands in the Egæum, and Landing on the Island of Milyllene, took the strong City from whence the Island takes its name; subdued the Kingdom of Bassan, and the Island of Eubea, now called Nigroponty. He conquered Ipirus and Dalmatia after the death of the renowned Scanderbeg; he overthrew in a Pitch'd Battel Uluncassanus King of Persia; he Besieged and took the rich City*  
of.

of Capha, situate near the shore in  
Taurica Cheronefus, a fruitful Country  
belonging to the Genoefes. The Turks,  
under this Emperors Reign, took in by  
Famine rather than by Force, the famous  
City of Croia, and under the Leading of  
Achmetes, Baffa, the Iſlands of Za-  
cynthus and Cephalenia.

Mahomet being dead, Bajazet the  
ſecond ſucceeded him: He overthrew his  
Brother Zemes, who had raiſed a power-  
ful Army to wreſtle with him for the Em-  
pire. He Stormed Kelly or Achilleia in  
Moldavia; took, by ſurrender, Tarſus in  
Cilicia. The Turks about this time gave  
a great overthrow to Pyraner King of  
Caramania; and ſome years after inva-  
ded Podolia and Ruſſia, ſpoyling the  
Country, and Sacking ſeveral Walled  
Towns. Scanderbaſſa, Bajazet's Lieu-  
tenant in Illyria, broke in upon the fruit-  
ful Country of Friuli, belonging to the  
Venetians, on the Borders of Italy.  
Naw-Pactum, or Lepanto was ſurren-  
dered to Bajazet by Treatiſe, all ſuccour  
being diſpaired. He took alſo by ſur-  
priſe the ſtrong City of Mentorn, now  
called Modon; upon which, ſeveral other  
Cities

*Cities belonging to the Venetians yielded upon Composition. This mighty Emperor vanquished in Battel Selimus Governour of Trepisomd, who had conspired against him.*

*Selimus, Successor to Bajazet, gave no small increase to the Turkish Empire; He took in, by a furious Storm, Callamassum, a City of the Persians; he subdued the Kingdom of Alladeuctes, the City of Aleppo, the great Caire, and all other Cities in Egypt.*

*Soliman the Magnificent, the first of that Name, and the fourth Turkish Emperor, Governed the Turkish Empire after Selimus. He Besieged, and took in at length the City of Rhode, the City of Buda, and others in Hungaria: His Fleet under the Command of Barbarossa, burn'd Rhegium, carried away the Garison and Citizens. Himself in person made the Conquest of Strigonium, and Albarigalis, after many terrible Assaults. And by the Conduct of his Lieutenant Achmetes, he possessed himself of the Cities of Temesvar, and Polnuck in Hungaria.*

*Soliman being dead, upon the return of the Army from Hungaria towards*

*Con-*



Constantinople, Selimus the second of that Name, was declared Emperour. He conquered Nicosia, a City standing in a Plain and Champaign Ground, together with the whole Island of Cyprus, Tama-gausta, and other places. The Turks, under this Prince, overran all Moldavia and Valachia, took in the strong Castle of Goulletta, and the new Castle built at the Commandment of Don John, in his Expedition against the Moorish Rebels; as likewise the City and Kingdom of Tunis.

After Selimus's Death, Amurath the Third of that Name, and Sixth Emperour of the Turks, took possession of the Empire. He entred into Russia, where he burn'd and destroyed two Hundred Castles, besides a great number of Towns and Villages: he made a considerable progress against the Persians, and gave them several overthrowes in divers pitched Battles. His Forces took in Veylits the Metropolis of Croatia.

Amurath dead, Mahomet the third of that Name, and seventh Emperour of the Turks, took upon him to Govern the Turkish Empire, he Besieged, and took in, by Surrender, Agria, routed the Christian

Christian Army, defended Buda against the Christians; defeated them coming to relieve Canisiz, which was surrendered to the Turks, who immediately forag'd the Country of Sivia. They possessed themselves likewise of Albaregalis; they spoil'd and plunder'd it, and put to the Sword all the Soldiers and Citizens.

Upon the death of Mahomet the third, his Son Achmat, then but Fifteen years of Age, was by the great Bassas, and high Officers, saluted Emperour. His Forces broke violently into Valuhia a Vicegrade, in the juncture of the Hungarian Injustine troubles. Achmat ravaged Transylvania with a powerful Army, of which Bethelem Gabor was acknowledged Prince under his protection; and so it was rent from the German Empire.

The Turkish Empire was no less, but rather more illustrious under Osmaan the first of that Name, and the Tenth Emperour of the Turks: Under this Prince they put the Persians to flight in a great Battel, and entered into the Heart of Persia, wasting with Fire and Sword all that stood in their way. This Emperour caused a great Fleet of Gallies to put

to Sea, which spoiled the Coast of Sicilia;  
and Landing Five Thousand Turks in the  
Kingdom of Naples, surpris'd the strong  
Town of Manfredonia, and then joyning  
with the Pyrats of Argiers, the Turks  
made a descent in the Island of Janiffa near  
Majorca, possessed by the Spaniards; in  
which Island they got great booty. Osman  
in person reduced Moldavia to the obedi-  
ence of the new Waywod. He entred  
Podolia 1621. Sack'd and Burn'd what-  
ever he met with in his way; and made an  
Infinite Number of Slaves.

In the Reign of Amurath the fourth,  
Babylon, after a long Siege, was recove-  
red out of the hands of the Persians, in-  
to which the Grand Signiour put a Garison  
of Thirty thousand Men Horse and Foot.  
So the Turks cleared of all their Dome-  
stik broyls, became more terrible than e-  
ver to all their Enemies, and are now the  
powerfullest Nation in Europe, under  
the Command of Mernet, or Mehomet  
the fourth of that Name, and the thir-  
teenth Emperour of the Turks. They  
have under him conquered the strong City  
of Varadine, New-Hausel, Clovino-  
palis, the famous City of Candia, and  
the

*the impregnable fortress of Kaminietch, which opened to 'em a passage throw all Podolia and Volhinia to the Walls of Leopoldis. Out of all this, we see clearly, that the Turkish Empire is founded on the overthrow of the four great Monarchies, viz. The Assyrian, Grecian, Persian, and the Roman; The Turks being now in Possession of Babylon, Chaldea, Medea, a great part of Persia, all Greece, and Egypt, with the greatest part of Arabia, the Islands of Cyprus, Rhodes, Mityllene, Nigroponto, Kio, Candia, &c. The Empire of Trepeland, Mingrellia, Tunis, Argiers, Dalmatia, Illyria, Tribullenia, the Countrys of Transilvania, Valachia, Moldavia, and Bulgaria, the greatest part of Hungaria, and all the Sea-Coast from the confines of Epidaurus to the utmost limits of their Empire in Europe Westward, into the mouth of the Riveo Tanxais, withal that lyeth between Buda and Constantinople.*

*An*



The State of the

# GERMAN

AND

Turkish Empire,

AND THE

Siege of Vienna, &c.

**T**HE design of this Treatise, being only intended to comprise the State of Affairs, as they now are: What we have compiled in the Preface serves only as a short Narrative of the Advance of the Ottoman Monarchy; wherein as it is so well known to most people,

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the method may seem more short, then otherwise requisite, though enough perhaps for those that have not the convenience, or leisure of perusing a larger Volume. Now since brevity is proposed, I come immediately to the matter, and say that although this Empire of the *Turks* be arrived to such a Bulk, and prodigious extent; I cannot think it so terrible to the World, as to discourage the uniting of the Christian Princes in the attempt of its overthrow: Nay I am so far from thinking them not enough, that provided *Germany* alone were not divided into so many petty Principalities, it would prove more then an equal match for the *Turks*. But supposing things as they are, and that the Empire of *Germany* is sufficiently stored with an infinite number of Warlike Men, and no want of experienced Officers; what need we have recourse to this almost impossible endeavour of ever reducing of *Germany* under the absolute Command of one Monarch, since it may as it now stands, be too considerable an

Adven-

Adventure for the whole *Ottoman* Forces. The *Turks* though very considerable, and exceeding in number, have their chiefest strength consisting in the body of their *Fanizaries*, which do not amount to more then Forty Thousand Men. Their *Spahys* or *Turkish* Horse, except some choice Troops are very insignificant, and much inferior to the *German Cavalry* in Valour and Discipline. The *Tartars* likewise, who commonly make a Great Figure, by their vast number in the grand Signiors Armies, are but mean Souldiers, and more terrible to the Peasants, then to regular Forces. A handful of Christians have oftentimes defeated without any considerable loss, many Thousands of them. The *Germans* have another considerable advantage, if they would join unanimously against the *Turks*, which is this. The River *Danube* runs Eastward into the Black Sea, not very far from *Constantinople*, through the grand Signiors best Territories, washing the Walls of his best Cities. This furnisheth the *Germans* with a great op-

portunity of sending easily, and with small expences and less time, all necessaries requisite for the equipping and providing for their Armies; In so much as if they undertook the Siege of *Buda*, or any other *Ottoman* Garrison situated on, or near the River; they could easily from all parts of *Germany* and *Hungary*, convey to their Forces, Guns, Powder, Shot, Hay, Oats, and whatsoever else it stood in need of; in case the Adjacent Country were ruin'd, and could afford them nothing. All this might be done without fear of any considerable damage or danger from the Enemies, either by building Forts here and there for the security of the passage, or by furnishing the Boats with such a number of Men, as would be judged necessary for their defence: Or which would still be a surer work by attacking first the nearest Towns, standing on the River, and then going along with the Current. If the *Turks* had had the same advantage for the Conquest of *Germany*, I fear it had been long ago a Province of the

*Ottoman*



*Ottoman Empire* : Whereas now their provisions of the *Turks*, must of necessity come to their Armies by Land, with great trouble, evident danger, and at vast expence. In the late Siege of *Vienna*, they had need of no less then all *Tekely's* Forces, with an Army of *Tartars* to secure their Convoys, which notwithstanding their best measures, were oftentimes surpris'd by the Christians: So that nothing can encourage the *Ottomans* to attack *Germany*, but the continual broyls and divisions, more frequent in this Age we live in, amongst Christians, then amongst the *Turks*, or any other *Infidels*. And I am fully perswaded the Grand Visier had never adventured to be siege *Vienna*, leaving after him, *Gomorrha*, *Raab*, *Presburg*, and the Island of *Schutzg*; if he had not hoped, and perhaps also been well informed before hand, that the *German* Princes, at least the most considerable, either could not, by reason of some troublesome Neighbours, or would not send their Forces to its relief.

Upon another account too the *Germans* cannot but be terrible to the *Turks*, and fit to do great things: For they have for several years of late been in Wars with the *French* and with such success, that they gave them an entire overthrow at *Treve*, in the plain between the *Sar* and *Mosel*, and took by siege *Philipsburg*, the strongest hold the *French* had in *Germany*. So we may look upon them now, as Souldiers trained up and capable of great enterprises. The Duke of *Lorraine* their General, and the rest of their Chief Officers, being all Men of great courage and conduct; whereas the *Turks*, since the siege of *Candia*, have made no considerable Wars, except for a short while against the *Poles*, by whom they were worsted: So it is more then probable they may be undone by the Christians, before time, and opportunity furnish them with good and experienced Officers; the most part of their prime Commanders at *Candy*, being either dead, or unfit for service.

But

But now if we reflect but a moment, how terrible the King of *Poland*, is of late become to the *Turks*, we shall easily be convinced of the Truth of what I have said. For provided he, and the Emperour, stand close to their offensive, and defensive league, what may the Christians fear, or rather what success may they not pretend to, if they resolve upon a War against the *Turks*? I doubt not but these two Princes, with their sole Forces, if not hindred by intestine broils, by Foreign Enemies, or by the jealousy of some *Turkishly* affected Christians, would in a very short time reduce all *Hungary* to the *German* Empire, which must be the first step to the Weakening of the Grand Signiors power in *Europe*. And as for the method of undertaking, and continuing a constant War against the *Turks*; this methinks, would prove absolutely the best. The Emperour, and the King of *Polands* being as they are now United together, must be supplied by the Christian Princes with Mony, rather then with Men, because *German*

ny, and *Poland*, may furnish a number of Men sufficient, for the conquest of the whole *Turkish* Empire, or at least capable to hinder their further progress into Christendom. But, if any Christian Prince would send Men only and not Money, their number must be such, as shall be judged convenient by the Emperour, lest seeing themselves too strong, they became on a suddain, Enemies.

For this reason therefore, though the *French* King, has ever been willing, to send into *Germany* twenty, or thirty thousand Men against the *Turks*, they were never accepted of, because of the dangerous consequences of admitting into the bowels of the Empire, such a powerful Army; which might prove more fatal to it, then the Enemy it self.

Some few thousands of the *French*, would do better service in this case, then a whole Army, which besides the jealousy might be occasioned, would perhaps expect too much, and not easily obey the General of the Empire. The measures the *German* Princes



Princes are to take must be not only to furnish their Quota ( or part ) in Mony, but also in Men, though not to exceed so in number, as to give cause of jealousy to the Emperour or other *German* Princes; and for conveniencies sake and other good reasons, are to be raised in *Germany*. But as for the *French*, if they be not for their own ends, as they are generally asserted to be, and on that account well-wishers to the *Turbant*, the best service they can do the Empire, is not to trouble it, or hinder the *German* Princes from sending the proportion of their Forces against the *Turks*, as may be done by keeping on their frontiers a formidable Army, which is a no less efficacious way of making War in concurrence to the *Turks* interest, then by an open irruption into the midst of *Germany*, whilst it is attack't by that powerful, and irreconcilable Enemy.

The *Italian* Princes, may supply the Emperour, both with Men, and Mony; encouraged by the good example of the Bishop of *Rome*, who  
is

is highly to be commended in regard of his Zeal towards the promoting of the Christian Interest ; and the great sums of Mony he has furnisht the Emperour with in this Important conjuncture.

The *Venetians* are not alittle concern'd in the conservation of the Empire, and may easily supply the Emperours wants with Mony, and Men likewise, if it were not perhaps judg'd more expedient, they should make a *puissant* diversion, as they may easily do both by Sea and by Land ; they alone having often for several years resisted that formidable *puissance*, not without considerable loss. And I am of opinion they had never a better opportunity, then in this present conjuncture. For it's certain, the *Turks* are exceedingly dejected by reason of their bad success at *Viennâ* ; the best of their Troops being defeated, and consequently the strength of their Empire extreamly Weakned. So that should the *Venetians* make use of the occasion and Invade them by Sea, and by Land in

a mutual Confederacy with the Emperour of *Germany*, it is not to be doubted but that they would either force the *Turks* to a shameful, and disadvantageous Peace, or to War, which could not at length, but prove fatal to their Empire.

Now the Persian, who has no greater Enemy then the *Ottoman* Emperour, would undoubtedly lay hold on this occasion, for the retaking of *Babylon*, and other his Territories possessed by the *Turks*. This Prince gave great marks of his Joy, when he heard of the total overthrow of the *Turks* at *Lepanto*, and resolved to invade them soon after with 200000 Men, if the Christians had not by their too ordinary divisions rendered ineffectual that great Victory. And it's not to be doubted but that so soon as the now *Persian* King, shall be informed of the great overthrow the *Turks* have received before *Vienna*, he will be in the same readiness, provided the Christian Princes can but agree to lend a helping hand, and being at present in peace  
with

with all his Neighbours, especially with the great *Mogul*, he may make a puissant Diversion. Besides it may be hoped, that the malecontents of the *Turkish* Empire, who are in great number, may make use of this occasion for their own safety, and wellfare, few being under their Circumstances, for as ti's well known there is no such absolute Monarch in the World, as the Grand Signior ; all his Subjects being but meer Slaves their Lives and Fortunes and all they have depending on his arbitrary disposition.

Let us then look back upon the *Turkish* Subjects, as groaning under an unsupportable yolk, which they are ready to shake off, at the first occasion offered, which now seems to be by the unexpected Union of the Princes of *Germany*, and the happy conjuncture of a league, concluded between the Emperour and the King of *Poland*, and if more is required by the overthrow of the flower of the *Turkish* Forces at *Vienna*. Besides, why may it not be believed that it's time for



for the *Greeks* to rouse up their drowſy Spirits, and conceive ſome hopes again of their ancient liberty. They want not in the miſt of their ſufferings and ſlavery undaunted Men, that wait upon all occaſions to draw themſelves, with their Country, out of that unſpeakable miſery they now undergo. And ſince it's the cauſe of Chriſtianity why ſhould we doubt of the aſſiſtance of the *Zaporazian Cofſaks*, always envious of the *Ottoman* Proſperity, or deſpond of Providence perhaps never offering a fairer opportunity to Chriſtians of doing themſelves and Country right by a timely piece of ſervice? And if the *Czars* of *Ruſſia* conceive any hopes of a revolution in the *Ottoman* Empire, we are not to think they will be idle, whiſt the reſt of the World is buſy againſt the common Enemy; The *Moscovites* alone, are not an unequal match for the *Turks*, what then may they not pretend to, if they fall upon them in conjunction with the reſt of the Chriſtian Forces, or whiſt the *Turks* are divided at home by inteſtine Broyls, and Tumults,

Tumults, as undoubtedly it will happen in this conjuncture; and tis already credibly reported, that there are some commotions at *Constantinople*, occasioned by the misfortune, and bad success of the *Ottoman Army in Germany*. Besides it's observable the *Moscovites* can raise as powerful Armies, as the *Turk* himself, and Men more inured to fatigue and hardship. And because of several affronts they formerly received by the arrogance, and aspiring ambition of the *Turks*, they are still ( though at present in Peace ) extremely incensed against them, and infinitely desirous of some change of affairs in the *Turkish Empire*: That so they may with the greater security invade this potent Enemy.

I confess the conjunction of two *Czars* to make one Sovereign, seems to divide that Empire, and consequently Weaken it extremely; yet if we reflect upon their method of governing we need fear no ill consequence of of such a being of two heads in one body. For that they are fully persuaded, their preservation, and sole  
happi-

happiness consists in their mutual agreement, and constant correspondence, which makes them go on unanimously, in all affairs of the publick concern, and suffer none in their Courts, that upon the account of their own Interest, would either sow, or spread the seed of division. Its to be supposed then, they understand so well their own concerns, as not to let pass this important occasion, to free themselves, and deliver the Christians from the Barbarous attempts of the *Turks*; whose overthrow may be easier then we are as yet aware of; the most part of their Inland Cities being without any considerable Fortifications, and those that are Frontiers, as *New Hauset, Gran, Canise*, being of no extraordinary force and their Garrison extreamly affrighted by the undertaking *Genius* of the King of *Poland*, whose heavy hand they have felt, more then once, and are like to feel as yet more hereafter: However this Prince has now an occasion, (which is thought he will not neglect,) to recover *Kaminek* and so free *Poland* from

from any further fear of the *Turks*.

Now his Troops being encouraged by the great success they have had in all their attempts against these Infidels, are the better disposed to the undertaking of greater things.

So if this War continue, as we perceive no great reason why it should not, we may live to see the *Turks* confined to the utmost parts of *Europe* on their side, and so their Moon from being a *Crescent* become a *De-crescent*, yea and at length to diminish. *Donet totum depleat Orbem*, till it quite disappear: Which in all likelihood will happen, if the Christian Princes will either agree to further this War, or at least give no disturbance to the Emperour, and the King of *Poland*, who are now the chief promoters thereof: How far it is their interest we shall easily understand by a short survey of the present State of *Europe*, in relation to the *German* affairs.

And First, As to the *Germans* and *Poles*, no Man can doubt but that their greatest concern is the overthrow of the *Turkish* Monarchy, which



which has so often threatned them with a total destruction. Neither can the State of *Venice* subsist long if the *Turks* make any considerable progress in *Germany*. And we may look upon this Commonwealth as the only Bulwark of *Italy*. So that if it were once subdued, the rest of *Italy*, *Genoa*, perhaps, *Naples* and *Sicilia* excepted, would easily submit to the Enemy: A less potent Prince than the Grand Signior, which was, if I be not mistaken, *Charles* the Eighth King of *France*, conquered all *Italy* in less than Nine months, though he quitted all again ere the year was expired. Neither are the Cities of *Italy* much better fortified now then they were then, and the *Italians* by sitting quiet at home have nothing of that Ancient Valour they were of old so renown'd for. So in all likelihood, if the *Turks* had taken *Vienna*? *Italy* had been but an easy conquest to them, and had not cost them much Blood. The Princes of *Italy*, I confess, joyning all their Forces together, can make up a formidable Army, but this Nation ha-

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ving not been used in these latter times to Warlike expeditions, would in all likelihood be overpowered by the *Turks*. Now if *Italy* fell into the hands of these Infidels, *Spain* can never be able to resist such a potent Enemy. For this Kingdom is of late become so low, that it scarce retains any marks of its antient grandeur. The *Spaniards* seem now both to want Men, and Mony, yea and good Counsel too: So that by the little they could formerly do against the *Portuguese*, and of late against the *French*, we may easily guess what is to be expected from them, if the *Turks* should happen to be their Neighbours? Though perhaps in such a conjuncture, their Liberties and Religion being at the Stake, they might do things beyond expectation.

But it's more probable then the contrary, that if the Grand Visier had taken in *Vienna* by storm, or by surrender, he had first subdued and that without any opposition *Styria*, *Carinthia* and *Austria*; *Gomorrhah*, *Raab*, *Presburg*, the Island of *Schutz* could not hold out after the taking of *V*

*enna*, as having no further Commu-  
 nication with *Germany*. The Neigh-  
 bourhood of the *Turks*, had instantly  
 the Princes of *Germany* upon a seri-  
 ous deliberation, what measures they  
 were to take in such a conjuncture  
 The Grand Signior had hindred them  
 easily from uniting together their  
 Forces, partly by fear, partly by  
 fair promises of Friendship and pro-  
 tection to all such as either would  
 joyn with him, or be but lookers on.  
 And in this case, some both *Roma-  
 nists* and Protestants would have com-  
 plied with the Infidels, because of the  
 present danger: And who knows  
 how by force some unthinking Pro-  
 testants might be prevailed with, or  
 allured by a specious pretence (of  
 which sort I hope there is none how-  
 ever) to hope for greater freedom  
 of Conscience under the *Turks*, then  
 under the Emperor, and by that means  
 through an inconsiderate Zeal, be-  
 come their Vassals, in opposition only  
 to Popery, against the professors  
 whereof, perhaps they have some  
 reason to be averse; yet should the

*Turk* prevail, what would be the end, but in time an Establishment of Mahometanism instead of Christianity which is the consequence wherever the *Turks* become absolute Masters; neither can the Papists pretend to a more infallible resolution to the contrary, then the Protestants. But why do I dwell so long upon this supposition, for no Man that knows the difference will elect the former (*viz.* Mahometanism) and nothing but a local necessity can force the latter (meaning *Romanism*.) But to return to what hath been said, to wit, that wherever the *Turks* are absolute Masters Mahometanism will take footing, which we see has hapned in all the *Eastern* Countries, for though there be as yet a handful of Christians in *Asia*, *Anatolia*, *Grecia*, *Romania*, &c. it's a thing worth observation, that in less then 200 years the Christian Religion has almost ceased in all the *Eastern* Countries, notwithstanding it had for more then a thousand years before been profess'd in these parts.

and The same would be the fate of  
 ( 2 ) Germany,



Germany, if the *Turks* overcame them, the third or at the utmost the fourth generation would begin to Sing the Praises of *Mahomet*? And look upon Christs Divinity as a Dream. Now after what hath been said, 'tis presumed none will be fond of a change, nor from their Hearts, desire the *Turks* Prosperity: If there be any such, let them own what name, or Religion they please but that of a Christian, which it's to be feared they cannot be; and then I have no more to say to them in that particular. But touching upon the Topick of Interest; I would fain know what their opinion is about the *Turkish* yolk, and that of their own Prince, as to its easiness and lightness; wherein if they do not as in Religion run from one error into another, they cannot but see the difference, and find how miserably, and in what distress the *Turkish* Subjects live in. Where they have neither a property in life, nor substance. Where the Arbitrary will of the Sultan and his subordinates is the only Law current. Where they are Bond-

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Slaves,

Slaves, not free born Subjects. Where that which is accounted an honour among Christians is a shame, in having their Daughters made Whores to the *Seraglio*; and their Sons, besides being brought up in another Religion, taught to cut their own Parents and Kindreds Throats. And since this, and a great deal more, that might be said, must be patiently suffered, I cannot think any one will be so obstinately perverse, as to think of exchanging his obedience to a Christian Prince and Religion, for that of a Pagan and Tyrant, &c.

Some perhaps will think I have run on too far in this unnecessary Paradox, and be apt to retort that though *Vienna* had been taken by the *Turks*, there was no great fear of his further progress into *Germany*: Because *Lewis* the King of *France* (surnamed the great) for the great things he has done already, would oppose him in such a case with a *puissant* Army, and force him back again to the great loss of the *Turks*, and his own immortal Glory.

This indeed would be great in *Lewis*  
the

the Great ; and in Truth in such a conjuncture of affairs he would be the only Prince of *Europe* in a capacity to stop the progress of such a potent Enemy. But First, we may justly question whether he would in such a case be willing, or not, till such time as he were forced to it, for his own defence. For every one knows that knows any thing, that clipping the wings of the *Austrian* Eagle ( or House of *Austria* ) will extremely add to the splendour of the *French* Monarchy. Whilst then the *Turks* were invading *Germany* on the one side, would not both Self-preservation Honour and Interest invite the *French* King to be busy on the other ? And divide perhaps *Germany* with the *Turks*, since in all likelihood he could do no better. Yea this it seems, might prove his only expedient to put himself in a condition to oppose afterwards the *Turkish* fury by seizing first upon the Neighbouring strong holds, and Cities of *Germany*, as not being able to defend themselves. Would not he be then strangely tempted to attack *Philips-*

burg, Mayence, Spire, Manem, Herminstean, &c. rather then suffer such places, to fall into the hands of the *Turks*; or defend 'em for the *Germans*, from whom perhaps he would scarce get thanks, and who might prove afterward his mortal Enemies. He has been hovering these many years over *Millan*, *Genoa*, *Flanders*, *Holland*, and threatening *England* too afar off. The good success of the *Turks* in *Germany*, would present him with the fittest occasion can be imagined, for such interprises. And if it may be feared, as things now stand, that *Flanders* will have much ado to escape him; in such a conjuncture, there had been no hopes of saving it from the *French* yolk. *Flanders* oweth the remaining part of its Liberties to the forces of *Germany*, who obliged the *French*, to withdraw the best part of their Troops from *Flanders*.

All *Europe* knows into what extream distress the States of *Holland* were brought by the *French* Kings first and second Campagne against the *Hollanders*: And had *Germany* been  
invaded



invaded by the *Turks*, the *Lillies* perhaps had ere now taken such deep roots in *Holland*, that it had not been easy (to say no more) to pull them out again. But as *Germany* was then in Peace with the *Turks*, the Emperor united all the *German* Princes together, for their common interest, and set on foot in the beginning of Winter, an Army of near 40000 Horse and Foot, under the Command of *Munteruculy*, who at his first arrival besieged, and took in by surrender the City of *Bonn*, belonging to the Bishop of *Calles*. The good success whereof occasioned a great change in the affairs of *Holland*. For then the *French* thought it no longer secure for them to remain there, and deserted on a sudden the Cities they had taken in it partly by force; partly by a free surrender, so that after having caused the Citizens to redeem their Liberties with great sums of Money the *French* retreated from their new conquests, which they had never done, if the forces of *Germany* had been diverted by a *Turkish* invasion.

Great

Great Britain I grant if in Peace at home may prove alway a sufficient protection for *Holland*, and the Low Countries. Yet in case there had been no hopes of help, or diversion from *Germany*, by reason of the *Turks*, invading it, *France* by the advantage of the Neighbourhood, and so many strong Cities it possesseth, in in the Low Countries, had in all appearance swallowed up, that small remainder of the *Netherlands*, belonging to the *Spaniards*, before *England* could be in a readiness to relieve them. Now the *Spanish* Towns being once conquered, by the *French*, *Holland* would either submit to the yolk upon fair conditions, or could but make a very feeble resistance. So that their only safety in such a desperate case would be an intire submission to the King of *England*, and so acknowledge him as their Prince and Sovereign. Which would engage him to defend 'em with the same Zeal he would defend *England* it self.

Out of all this Discourse, we may gather, that although the *French* King  
were

were able alone to beat the *Turks* out of *Germany*, in case they had succeeded in their designs ; it's not certain whether he would have been willing to do it, at least till he had been himself posselt of the best part of *Germany*, of *Flanders* and *Holland* likewise. Which some of these People would perhaps have no less willingly bore, then the Slaveries under the *Turkish* yolk : So great is their Aversion to the *French* Subjection. But let us invert the Medal, and take another view of *Germany*. I assert that if *Vienna* had been taken, it had not been easy for the *French*, to hinder the *Turks*, from overpowering *Germany*, yea and *France* too, within a shorter time then we do perhaps imagine. How unhappy then would this dissatisfaction of the Christian Princes have proved to all the Christian World, and whitherto would they have tended ? If we may guess, or following the opinion of many People it's more then probable that a Peace or a Truce had immediately ensued. Which the *Turks* would no doubt have willingly consented to, in order to the settling  
their

their affairs in this Imperial City, and the adjacent Countries. But how fatal this Peace had proved to all *Europe*, we may easily guess, if we reflect but a moment on the *Turks* true interest, in such a conjuncture. For then all the Ambitious and Malecontented Persons of *Germany* and *France*, had flocked to him for support and relief which he would undoubtedly have promised, and in some measure performed, being so necessary in this affair in order to his further progress. Nay rather than fail made his Application to the Protestant Princes in *Germany*, as being well perswaded of their aversion against Popery, with hopes to draw them to his side by promises of great advantages and a full liberty to serve God after their own manner.

But after making all the interest he could on this side, he would not forget to fortify himself on the other, by settling in *Hungary* and *Germany*, the whole strength of the *Ottoman* Empire. He would have easily lodged in *Hungary*, and the Hereditary Provinces 150000 fighting Men, who all this Winter long had not been idle,

but



but either exacting contributions, or seizing upon passages, fit for their designs, or building Forts, or Fortifying the Frontier Towns. And the longer this Peace had lasted, the abler afterwards they had been either to defend themselves or attack others. But I hear some answering the Christians Princes in this conjuncture would be no less busy, then the *Turks*, for their own preservation, and would joyn alltogether as one Man against this common Enemy.

If we may judge of things to come, by what is past, we have no reason to think they would, though reason enough to think they should. For as the jealousy of the *French Kings* growing Power, hinders the Union of *Germany*; the Neighbouring Princes, as the *Palatine* the Arch-bishop of *Treves*, the Bishop of *Spicee*, *Mayen*, &c. dare not withdraw from his interest, lest, what would undoubtedly happen, they were eaten up, before the Empire could be in a readiness to help them: Even so it would happen in the other case the *German Princes* Neighbours to the *Turks* being forced

forced in such a situation of affairs, to comply with the Grand Signiors interest, which then would prove in some measure theirs. As for *England*, making a little World by it self, and fearing nothing but it self, it would not be much concerned, with what progress the *Turks* could make in *Germany*, since thereby its great trading by Sea, could suffer no diminution.

*France*, as I said before, would look to its own interest, and perhaps share with the *Turks*, by taking from the *Germans*, what they could not keep for themselves. And the *Spaniards* not being able to send an Army into the Low Countries, sufficient to defend'em from the *French*, perhaps more for want of Mony then Men, the *Turk* would have little reason to fear them, and less as yet the *Italian* Princes, as being neither so potent, nor so warlike, nor very well furnished with Monies to raise considerable Forces, nor very willing if they could, many of them being very indifferent, whether the Cross, or the *Turbant* be most prevalent provided they enjoy their petty Estates in peace and ease:

Which

Which the Grand Signior under the terms of the ordinary tribute, would easily grant 'em. And foreseeing this would be the worst of it, they would not prove very jealous of the *Ottoman* Grandeur, but would perhaps in time make up their Peace with the Enemies to their best advantage. Let us now return to *France* again which gave occasion to this discourse, and examin impartially, if it be in a posture to beat the *Turks* (supposed already Masters of *Vienna*) out of *Germany*, in case the *French* thorow a disinterested Zeal, for the good of Christendom, would undertake such an Important War.

I confess the *French* Empire, is grown to such a pitch that it is become terrible, not only to the Neighbouring Nations, but also to the *Turks* themselves; whom they defeated in the Battle of *Raab*, under the Command of the *German* General *Montecuculy*; *Colligny* and *De la Feullad*, were their immediate Leaders. Being but 4 or 5 Thousand they worsted the *Turks*, far superiour in number. And it's credibly believed; had the *Germans* charged the Enemy, at the same time  
that

that Prodigious Army of Infidels, amounting to no less then 250000 Horse and Foot, had easily been defeated ; but the cold temper of *Montecuculy*, would not permit him to venture further. The *French*, since that time have been continually in action in *France*, *Germany*, *Spain*, *Flanders* or *Holland*, and by Sea likewise, as well as by Land ; So that we may reckon them now the best trained up Souldiers *Europe* affords. Their main strength consists in a considerable number of old and experienced Officers, capable of any Military employment. But their present greatness, they chiefly owe to the Grand Genius of their Prince, which renders him equally fit for Politick and Warlike affairs. The never interrupted current of his Victories, seems to render all things possible to him, his numerous standing Forces, and infinite Treasures, furnish him with all conveniencies either to defend himself, or attack his Enemies. Besides he counts near twenty Millions of Souls in his Dominions, whereof five may be reckoned fighting Men, and fit to carry Arms.

Our



Out of which, without a very visible diminution of the Number of his Subjects, he may draw, in a Body, Two Hundred thousand good Soldiers. And I believe, in this present instant, he has a hundred thousand Men on foot in pay. *France* seems yet upon another account inexpugnable. 'Tis surrounded, on all sides by the best fortified holds in *Europe*. For the *French* excel in this age, all their Neighbours in the Art of fortifying. They threaten all *Italy* with *Pavia*, and *Casal*, that they are lately possessed of. *Perpignan* makes them terrible to the *Spaniards*, and all the World knows what strong Citys they possess now in the *Low Countrys*, such as *Douay*, *Cambray*, *Ridencians*, *Alre*, *St. Omer*, *Conde*, *Bouching*, *Dinant*, *Charleroy*, &c. but towards *Germany*, especially the *French* seem invincible. They are in possession of the *French* Countys, and of his strong Holds, as *Beauvais*, *Gray*, *Saling*, *Dole*, of *Alsacia*,

ris, and Towns of, not less renown  
 for being well fortified, *Thion-Bil-  
 sac, Wissemburg, Brissac, St. Amand,  
 Sarlasburg, Marsala, Nancy, Metz,  
 Longuy, &c.* which secure the  
 French from any straigh intrusion:  
 And may be backt with advantage  
 their Armies, breaking in upon Ger-  
 many, & upon the Rhine, & so on to  
 the North Sea, & so on to the North Sea.  
 Thus we have taken a short  
 View of the French Ruffance. Yet  
 are not of Opinion that all this, or  
 more would be sufficient, to stop  
 the progress of the Turkish Forces,  
 if their attempts had proved so  
 successful, as to have taken *Wien-  
 na*. For though the French be no  
 less Potent, than *Vienna* was be-  
 fore, yet I say confidently they are  
 inferiour in strength to the *Turks*,  
 because the Grand Signior posses-  
 seth such vast Territories, that he  
 is able to set on foot three or  
 many more, as *France*. And that  
 constantly under Pay, Fifty or Six-  
 ty thousand men more. He can  
 put to Sea, on an urgent occasion

Six hundred Gallies; counting Gallies, and great Ships: Besides, what the Coast of *Barbary* can afford him. *Egypt* at any time, may furnish his Armies, with Forty thousand Men fit for Service, and inured to hardship. *Babylon*, and the adjacent Provinces may supply him with a greater number. It being a great mistake to say that his Territories lie waste, and are not populous. *Asia Minor*, or the Lesser *Asia*, that is now entirely in his possession, is as full of People, as ever it was. *Smyrna* is very populous; and *Aleppo* counts within its Walls Thirty thousand fighting Men. *Constantinople*, its advantageous situation being more convenient and suitable for so great a Monarchy, than any other City of the known World, has its Number of Inhabitants answerable to its vast extent. The Islands of the *Mediterranean Sea*, are as full as an Egg. And though *Greece* be not near so flourishing now, as it was of old;

yet 'tis like a Seminary of stout Men, for the Grand Signior's Armies, From *Constantinople*, to *Germany*, the *Turkish* Citys are both frequent, and populous. His Janizaries are his choicest Men, being train'd up from their tender years, in all Military Discipline; these are the support of that Monarchy, and form a Body of Foot commonly Forty thousand strong. His Horse are the *Spahis*, whereof he had in his Army before *Vienna* Fifty thousand, and more, are his Choicest Horse. He may set on foot on extraordinary occasion, Six hundred thousand fighting Men; which no two Christian Princes can do jointly, much less severally. The Grand Signior has in bulk enlarged his Empire by the Conquest of *Candy*, and almost all *Hungary*.

As for his Treasures, they are very considerable, for he is the most absolute Monarch in the World, and disposeth Sovereignly,



of whatever his Subjects, or rather Slaves are possessed of. The Trading of *Constantinople* brings him in vast Sums of Money. He receives either a voluntary incense or real Tribute from most of the *Eastern* States and Princes.

The Christians, to get favour with the Grand Signior, in order to the promoting of their Trade with the Infidels, are often at exceeding great, and sometimes unwilling expences. For nothing is done at *Constantinople*, but by Money. And Money which is powerful every where is their Almighty. Now this Empire how can it be other then most dreadful to all Christendom, if we consider the great Magazines they have every where planted on the Frontiers of *Germany*, on the Confines of the *Venetian* Territories and all along the *Mediterranean* on the Coast of *Barbary*, &c. from whence they may draw whatever is necessary

cessary, for supplying of their Armies, either for the Besieging of Towns, or keeping the Mastery of the Field, in order to the Conquest or Desolation of the Country; and as for the Souldiers, they may be as good, (to say no more) as our best *Europeans*. They are naturally resolute, of an undaunted Courage, and more Zealous to fight for their Religion, then Christians themselves. Their Captains understand all the Stratagems of War, as well, if not better then the most experienced Christians. There is no War like that of Machines, as *Bombs, Grenades, Red Bullets, Carcasses, &c.* which they have as well as we, and can make use of 'em to the best advantage. No Men in the World, understand better, the Art of Mining, whereof they gave good proof in the famous Siege of *Candia*, and lately in that of *Vienna*. This is their most efficacious and surest Method of making strong Cities submit; they were more

troublesome to the Garison of *Vienna*, by their Mines, then by their Cannon, though therein they did their part. Now if the *Turks*, so well provided both with Men and all other Necessaries for great Enterprizes, had either by Surrender or Force taken *Vienna*, what Confusion would the Affairs of *Germany*; Yea, and *France* too been in? For the Sea thus let in, would not have been so easily thrust back again.

Betwixt *Vienna*, and the *Rhine*; you have no City of any considerable strength; but weakly fortified, and unfit to stop a victorious Army. The Princes of *Germany* in this Juncture of Affairs, would be forc'd to give free passage to the Enemy, or join with him as his Friends, and Allies, which several, I doubt would not have scrupled, as having less hatred for the *Turks*, then the *French King*. Would not *France* then have some Reason to fear the

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*Tur-*

*Turkane*, as being back'd by a part of *Germany* it self, and perhaps the strongest, who either by fear, or hopes, might all, or most, be forced or encouraged to follow the fortune of the Conquerour. Moreover the Neighbourhood of the *Turks*, for I see not what could hinder their progress from *Vienna*, to *Strasburg*, would soon stir up all the Malecontents of *France*, who are now in greater Numbers, then ever, to join with them against their Prince, wherein not only open, but secret ways would be found of betraying and lessening his Interests, and informing the Enemy of whatever would be of any consequence for his concern. *Friburg* in *Brtsgo*, *Brisac*, *Slestadt*, *Strasburg*, and all the other strong Holds of *Alsatia* might indeed stay the *Turkish* Troops a while, but not quite stop their progress. Open force I confess would not prevail much against *Strasburgh*, and *Brisao*, but there is no City so strong, but hunger may



may Conquer. The Grand Signor in such a case having behind him the fertilest Countrys of Germany, could neither want Victuals, nor other Necessary Provisions for his Armies, and these being in this Conjunction, if ever, very numerous, he could easily be Master of the Fields and Plains of *Alsatia*; by laying over the *Rhine*, a Bridge or two of Boats, and fortifying them on each side, to the best advantage. Which done, if the French would not venture a Battel, which would be of a dangerous Consequence, in this situation of Affairs, they would either retreat towards *Lorraine*, by *Strasbourg*: Or the *Franch County* by *Ensfesem*, or shut themselves up into the strong holds they have in these parts, in hopes to ruine, or at least to weaken the Turkish Forces, before they came to a pitched Battel. And in this case, the strongest Citys of *Alsatia*, would be forced at length to surrender by Famine, how well so ever

ever they might be provided, in the beginning. For with two flying Armies, the *Turks* could easily stop the Narrow passages into *Alsatia*, from the *Franch* County, and from *Lorraine* by *Mulsem*. The neglect whereof, in the late Wars against the *French*, was the sole cause that *Brisac*, and all *Alsatia* escaped the *Germans*. For the *Marquess* of *Brandenburg*, against the late *Duke* of *Lorraine's* advice, having sent too few Forces to keep the upper passage, from the *Franch* County : *Turenne* forced it with no great loss, and so broke into the Plains of *Alsatia*, resolved to fight the *Germans*. But the *Marquess* of *Brandenburg*, by reason of the *Sweeds*, at that very Nick of time Ravaging his Country, after a rude Skirmish, retreated prudently, in good order with his Baggage, Cannon, and all the *German* Forces, except a considerable Number of Sick-men, that were left up, and down in the Villages, as likewise at *Slestadt*, *Colmar*, and *Than*. *Alsatia*

*Alsatia* once Conquered, either by the Valour of the *Turks*, or by their Number, *Lorraine* and the *Franch* County would be forced to surrender, after the same manner; as the *Turks* might keep the Fields, with an Army strong enough to Oppose the *French*, and Block up, or Besiege the strong Holds with another. If these three Provinces, I mean, the *Franch* County, *Alsatia*, and *Lorraine*, fell into the *Turks* hands, as in all likelihood they would; the whole fortune of *France* would lie at the Stake. For in this case, it would be an absolute Necessity, to come to a General decision by the Sword, there being no strong Towns, between the Frontier Citys, and *Paris*. And the *Turks* being not only terrible in Battel, by their Number, but likewise by their Valour, and dexterity, 'tis but a Childish Vanity in the *French* to boast, and to say, that if they were their Neighbours, they would easily overthrow 'em and thrust 'em out of *Europe*. For  
these

these Infidels, would perhaps give them as much, and more ado, then now to the *Germans*, though 'tis probable, they might be somewhat more successful, because of their subjection to one absolute Prince; who having no Man's particular Interest, or Inclinations to manage, might dispose of his Forces, when, and in what manner, he thought fittest. Neither do I as yet see, what help in such an extream Necessity, *France* could expect from its Neighbours. For being hated by them all, as having at some time, or other, been troublesome to 'em all, who knows whether they would be so forward, as to lend them an helping hand against the Infidels? What the Concerns of *Holland* would be in the Case, cannot be judged, but at the Instant, and will be guided by the Popular Air of hatred, or love; and according to the prevalency of either its measures may be taken.



As to Great Britain, as it fears no body, so it might not seem to have so near a Concern for the Turks Success in France. For as France is the only Kingdom in Europe it looks upon with a jealous Eye 'tis a Topick of the Time not to be much dissatisfied with what may eclipse that Monarch's Glory and Grandure. The Spaniards, 'tis presumed, and the Italians, would lend them their helping hand, because of the Profession of the same Religion; yet how far that might touch Spain I begin to doubt again, especially whether the Spanish Politicks would not teach them in this Conjunction to lay aside for a while their pretended Zeal for Religion, whenever they judge it separable from their temporal Interest; which might well happen in this Conjunction, the Humiliation of the French, by whosoever it happens, being their greatest Advantage. As to the Italians, they could do but little with their Temporal Swords; but if promises of Myriads of Pardons, Jubili-

lies

lies, and Indulgencies, will stir up the rest of Christendom to its own Defence, 'twould be a happy Point gained, and they might come in for their share: but the *Turks* would not regard all this; and perhaps the Generality of *Romanists* seeing the great Success of the *Ottoman* Forces, would not much hearken to such Exhortations. Another thing yet would deject the *French*, in this suppos'd Juncture of Affairs; which is, the unheard of Cruelty of the *Turks* in their Conquests, their chief Policy consisting in terrifying their Enemies from a lawful Defence, by most barbarous Cruelties us'd against such as do their duty in defence of their Trust and Country. So 'tis credibly reported, that the *Grand Visier* had resolv'd to put to the Sword not the Garrison only of *Vienna*, but indifferently all, Men, Women, Young, and Old, without having regard, either to Age, or Sex. That Incomparable General *Starremberg*, to whom *Germany*, and

all Christendom is so peculiarly obliged, was to be put to death, with exquisite torments. Some of the Prisoners assured, the Grand Visier would have caused his Hands, and Feet to be cut off, and the Blood to be stopt, that so he might starve to death: Not so much thorow any particular hatred, conceived against this great Man, for I am confident he could not but have a great Esteem, and respect for him, although an Enemy, because of his good Conduct, and vigorous defence, but through a special piece of Policy, to give an example, and terrour to the rest of Germany; that the other Governours frighted by such extream Rigours, might the more easily yield up the Cities, and holds committed to their Trust. The like Rigour undoubtedly, and for the same reason, they would use in the case we have supposed. Which would prove the shortest, and most Efficacious way, to make a Considerable progress

gress in the *French* Dominions; for then the Governours of strong Towns, considering what quarter, or rather what barbarous usage they were to expect, in case of resistance, would for the most part comply with the Enemy and betray their Prince, not through fear of Death that's undetermined, which would be little regarded by a generous Heart, but to shun their extream Rigours design'd in cool Blood capable to shake, I may so say, Constancy it self, and the strongest Courage.

From all this we may conclude, that 'tis the main Interest (if we will consider things Impartially) of *France*, as well as *Germany*, *Spain*, and *Italy*, and all the other Nations, to oppose the *Turks* in time, and hinder their progress in *Germany*. For tho' perhaps *France* might at first seem greater, by the fall of the most Illustrious House of *Austria*: Yet this greatness



in all likelihood would not prove very lasting, because of the *Turks* hatred against all Christians; and more especially against the *French*, there being a sort of Tradition amongst these Infidels, that a *French* King shall destroy their Monarchy, which I would not have the *French* to trust to, as if it were a true Prophecy; since it may, for ought I know, be rather coynd in *France*, than in *Turkey*. I doubt not indeed, if that ought to make the *French* less interested for the rest, but that the Infidels, if they had had success in *Germany*, would, before all things, have ratified a solid Truce with the *French*, as most capable to do them mischief; but this had been but for a while, and for their own ends, to serve first their Conquests, or put themselves into a better Posture to attack afterwards the *French*.

But before I come to give you an exact and true Account of all the particulars of the Late Siege of *Vienna*, such as has not been as yet given to the publick. I must speak one word to the Concerns of *Holland*, allowing

the supposition of *Vienna's* being taken by the *Turks*; the States of *Holland* had no doubt been under the same condition with the rest of *Germany*, where many of the *German* Princes, if not all, would have rather been induced to redeem the possession of their Territories, by paying a yearly Tribute, than run the hazard of losing all by an unequal War. The *Hollanders* could not expect much better Terms, for either they would have been forc'd to comply after the same manner, or undertake a War against a too powerful Enemy, and with danger of being Conquer'd. The little resistance they made against the *French*, in 1672. gives us not reason to expect great things from them, in such a conjuncture; their greatest Strength being by Sea, and not by Land. But I am very apt to believe they would agree with the *Turk* at any rate, if not lend him also a helping hand: Their own weakness, and the advantage of their *Constantinopolitan* Trade, engaging them to accept of any Conditions.

We have seen hitherto the disadvantages

rages, and the fatal consequences would have attended the loss of *Vienna*; let us now take a short view of the great advantages and benefit gain'd by the conservation of this Imperial City, and overthrow of the *Turks* before it. First *Italy*, & especially the State of *Venice*, becomes freed of a too well ground-ed fear, of becoming a prey to the Infidels. The Kingdom of *Poland* may hope for the recovery of *Kaminieck*, and pretend to further Conquests upon the *Turks*, by the help of the *Zaporavian Cossacks*. The House of *Austria*, together with all *Germany*, are freed from a present danger of being entirely ruin'd; for the Empire in this conjuncture was hardly put to it, and in a manner betwixt the Hammer and the Anvil. The *Turks* did attacque the *Germans* on the one side, the *French* King threatned them on the other, and, which was worst of all, they were not in a good Correspondency together, because of the Intrigues of their Enemies, and some particular Princes private concerns. *France* made not indeed an open War against the Empire,

but, which was rather worse than better, kept a strong Army upon the Frontiers of *Germany*, which held the Princes upon the *Rhine*, in the *French* Interest. Yea the rumour was, that the *French* King had a hand in bringing in the *Turks* into *Germany*, and that his Ambassador *Monsieur De Vitry* in *Poland*, did what lay in his power to hinder the King of *Poland*, from concluding an Offensive and Defensive League with the Emperour, against the *Turk*, their common Enemy; and seeing he could not prevail, wrought secretly upon some of the *Grandeecs* of *Poland*, to revolt against their Prince in his absence: Which are all things so far beneath the pretences of a most Christian Prince, that they must be extraordinarily well backt to gain a belief; especially since his known generosity and zeal against the *Turks* hath appear'd to the contrary at *Candy*, and before in *Hungary*, in the conjuncture I spoke of elsewhere; and therefore unless herein Interest hath prevail'd, which I take not on me to judg, 'twill be a piece  
of



of injustice to believe all such reports. However, 'tis certain, as to the *French* themselves, that they seem to be no less concern'd at the bad success of the *Turks*, than if they were really Subjects to the Grand Signior; which comes not from any kindness they have for the *Turk*, but out of love they bear to the honour of their own Prince; whose measures they think somewhat shorten'd by this unexpected overthrow of the *Ottoman* Forces, as undoubtedly they are; for, whatever was that Prince's aim, whether to be chosen Emperour himself, the present Emperour renouncing the Empire, as some Princes have done, in such an extreme distress; or whether he design'd in the situation of Affairs to attack *Germany*, *Holland*, or the *Low Countries*, 'tis not so well known; but 'tis certain he has met with a no small disappointment, at least for some considerable time yet, as to all these designs, if in truth they ever really were in being.

But now, as the Emperour by this great Victory, is become more con-

siderable than he was in *Germany*; yea and more terrible likewise to those that would raise stirs against him there: So the number of his Friends will in all appearance encrease, with his good Fortune, and that of his Enemies decrease. He is moreover in a fitter posture now than ever, to tye the Princes of *Germany* together, in an Offensive and Defensive League, against the common Enemies of the Empire, whoever they be, either *Turks* or *Christians*. And the *German* Princes that were wavering from the Emperour's side, find it now their Interest to joyn hands with him again, will stand no longer off, but by complying prevent their being over run by the *Turks*, or becoming Subjects to the *French* Monarch. *Spain* and *Italy* were never in a condition either to resist, or oppose *France*, without the help of *Germany*, which now they may hope for, since the *Turks* by a special Providence of God over Christendom, have got such a Wound at *Vienna*, as will not cure in hast. Upon this account Bon-fires are made all over

over *Germany*, and in the Low Countries, especially in token of their extream joy for this good success, for that they looked upon this great Victory as gained against the *French*, whom they take to be Instrumental to the present desolation of *Germany*, and their most dangerous Enemies, as having more reason to fear them than the *Turks*. The *Germans* have once already rescued the Low Countries from the *French*, and their Heavy Yoak, and if not at present, yet so soon as a firm Peace or Truce is concluded with the Grand Signiour may be in a capacity to preserve them for the time to come.

As for *England*, tho' it makes a world apart, and seems little concern'd either in the advantage, or disadvantage of the *German* Empire, yet all His Majesties Subjects that have a due Sense, and are willing to understand their own True Interest, may look upon this Victory of the Christian Forces in *Germany*, as indirectly levelled against their most powerful, and most dangerous Rival, the *French*;

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who in this age, under the Auspicious Reign of *Lewis the Great*, are come to such a pitch of Grandeur, that they have conceived some hopes to be Masters one Day of *Europe*, none of their Neighbours being at present (*England* excepted) an equal Match for 'em. The Chamber called *De la Reunion* established at *Metz* by the *French Kings* Command, discovers clearly a Design of an Universal Monarchy. Whatever this Chamber declares to belong directly, or indirectly to any City, or Village possess'd by the *French King*, whether it be in *Germany* or *Flinders*, 'tis first required as a thing due, and in case of refusal seiz'd upon instantly by force. If the *French* were not already in a posture to Master the most part of their Neighbours; the *Reunion Chamber* as they call it, had never presumed to decide Pretensions so Sovereignly in favour of the *French King*. For such Decrees without a Power able to put 'em in Execution, had been laugh'd at, and look'd upon as an elevated piece of folly. Since the famous Battel of *Rocroy*,



croys, where the Prince of Conde gave  
 a total overthrow to the best Troops  
 that ever *Spain* set on Foot, the *Span-  
 ish* Monarchy hath so visibly decay'd,  
 that there is no Nation in *Europe* this  
 Day less feared by its Neighbours than  
*Spain*. *Portugal* alone almost over-  
 matched it. No wonder then, if the  
*Spaniards* be overpowered by the  
*French*, now stronger than ever. The  
 divisions of *Germany* do promote ex-  
 ceedingly the *French* Interest, and ren-  
 der the *German* Princes much less ter-  
 rible then they would be, if well uni-  
 ted together; *England* only seems to  
 be without the reach of the *French*,  
 because of its Natural Situation, and its  
 Invincible Strength, Being not only se-  
 parated from the rest of the World by  
 the Sea; *Et penitus toto divisos orbe  
 Britannos*; but besides having within  
 themselves all Necessaries, either for  
 their own defence, or attacking o-  
 thers. The *English* are the absolute  
 Masters of the Seas, and by reason of  
 their daring Humour, and little  
 valuing of their lives, the fittest Men  
 in the World for a Sea Combat: What  
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they can do by Land every one knows. The *French* have all reason to be kind to 'em, for the good Service they render'd him in the late Wars against the *Germans*. I may say without Exaggeration, they saved together with the *Scots* nothing inferior to 'em in Courage, and more inur'd to Hardship, the Kingdom of *France* perhaps from its utter destruction. For had the *Germans* broke into *France* by *Alsatia* and *Lorrain*, the Conquest of *Campagne* had been an easy matter; the *French* Forces being too much busied in *Flanders*, and elsewhere to come to relieve it. The Earl of *Dumbar-ton*, with the King of *Englands* Subjects got the honour of the first Victory, obtained against the Duke of *Lorraine* and *Caparava*, not far from the *Rhine* in *Germany*. The *French* Cavalry was beaten back by the *German*, and the Cannon to the number of ten taken, which the *Scots* and *English* Foot regain'd, with their Swords in their Hands, and a great slaughter of the Enemies. Near *Stratsburg* they had the good luck to  
take

take from the *Germans* after an obstinate Combat, Ten Field-pieces, and a great many Colours. In the Battel of *Colmar* against the Marquess of *Brandenburg*, *Turin* gave them deservedly all the honour of the Day, and in the Action that happened after *Turins* Death, between the *German* and the *French* Army, they withstood with all imaginable courage, the *German* Cavalry, and gave time to the Army to retreat, without any considerable loss. But besides the advantage of the best Men *Europe* affords, *England* is a Rich and Plentiful Countrey, and wants not Money (by reason of its great Trading) sufficient for the maintaining of a considerable War.

Notwithstanding all this, it has reason to be Jealous of the *French*, and to look upon them as its most dangerous Neighbours. *Englands* True Interest then requires that some limits be set to the growing *Puissance* of the *French* Empire; which cannot be easily done Without the help of the *Germans*, against whom if the *Turks* had prevailed, *England* thorow a principle

principle of self preservation, had been obliged with unequal Forces, as to the number to defend the Low Countries, and *Holland* from a *French* Invasion. The *French* now will be forced to take New Measures, and being somewhat affrighted at the good Success of the *Germans* against the *Turks*, will not so easily ingage in a War against the *Spanish* Territories, in the Low Countries, lest they should be Invaded on the other side by the Empe-  
 rour in case a Peace were concluded with the *Turk*; which may be easily obtained by reason of the great overthrow they have got before *Vienna*. *Englands* advantage then in this juncture of Affairs, consists in this, That the *French* hereafter shall not be in a capacity to undertake War against *England*; the *Germans* once freed from the *Turks*, being always in a readiness to joyn with us, and Invade *France*. I confess indeed the strength of *Great Britain* once united, is so considerable, that though *France* had conquered *Holland*, and the *Spanish* Low Countries, it could not  
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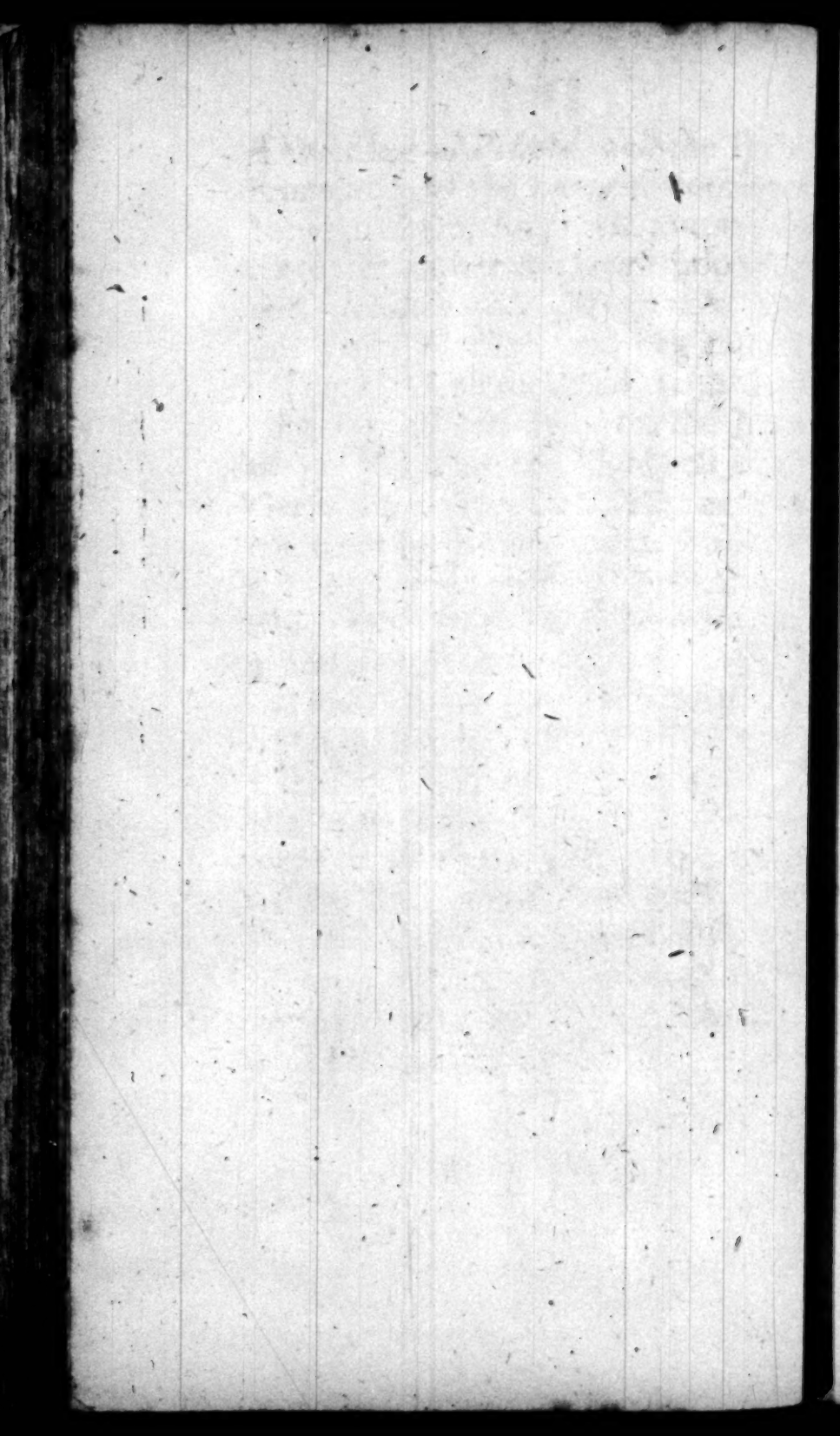
for all this prevail against *England*, by open force. Yet in such a case the *Hollanders* being subject to the *French*, would receive so great an increase of power by Sea, that in few years the *English* Trade might notably decay, though perhaps the contrary might well happen, the *English* being attackt at Sea, for both the *French* and the *Hollanders* joyned together. But in this Neighbourhood of the *French*, nothing would more prejudice *England* than their Emissaries, and Pensioners, who would not fail to cut the Nation by their secret Intrigues, into different Factions, and so render it less capable of a vigorous Defence. For I conceive not what else could ruine *Great Britain*, but *Great Britain* it self. If then the *French* may now, and perhaps do cast the *Apple* of Discord amongst us, they would no doubt succeed better in this Design, in such a Conjunction of Affairs: which we need not as yet fear as if it were at hand. Since in all likelihood, the *Turks* will not be in a capacity to busie all *Germany* hereafter,

if

if the King of *Poland*, and the Emperour stand to the League, concluded betwixt them, for their mutual defence, or rather we may hope that these Infidels will change now their last years Fortune, and beg humbly a Truce, which they had refused not long ago so fiercely, with the hopes of no less than the Conquest of the *German* Empire, which Truce or Peace could not but prove fatal to *France*, if the Emperour turned his Armies, which in all likelyhood he would do, against the *French*.

I shall now to give a full satisfaction to the Readers Curiosity, set down a true and most exact account of all the Remarkable Passages of the late Siege of *Vienna* which gave occasion to the foregoing Discourses. I had this Journal from an Officer of the Garrison, of my old acquaintance, a very Ingenious Man, and a good Scholar, I shall but English his words.

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*An Impartial and true Account,  
of all the most considerable  
Passages and Actions relating  
to the Siege of the Imperial  
City VIENNA; being the  
Memoirs of a considerable Of-  
ficer of that Garison, who  
was actually in Service there  
till the Siege was rais'd. Which  
he thus relates:*

*Anno 1683.*

**T**HE Seventh of July in  
the Forenoon we had a  
hot Alarm, at the Ar-  
rival here of the Count  
of Stirum, who desired  
his Imperial Majesty to send a speedy  
supply of Men to the Army, as being  
much inferior to the Enemies in Num-  
ber, and upon that account, unable

to stop their progress: But our fears were exceedingly increased by the Afternoon, when the Count of *Caprara* came hither to inform the Emperor of the near approach of the *Turks*, and to desire him, without any further delay, to remove from thence with the Arch-Duke, the Enemy being not only stronger than was at first reported, but reinforc'd by a considerable number of Rebels and *Tartars*; and accordingly in the Evening the Emperor parted from *Vienna* for *Clooster Neuburg*, intending to go from thence to *Lintz*. The same day the Boors came hither in great numbers, flying from all parts, by reason of the cruelties of the *Turkish* Army, against all such as they met with in their passage.

The day after, in the Morning arrived here our Cavalry, having left the Infantry in the Island of *Schutz*, after their Retreat; or rather Flight from before the *Turkish* Army. We were not hitherto certain whether the *Turks* design'd the Siege of *Vienna* or not: And some were of opinion there was no such design on Foot, because of  
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the resistance the *Turks* would expect to meet withal from an Imperial City; and the union of all the *German* Princes, which such an important occasion would in all likelihood effect. But soon after we were clear'd of this doubt, by the arrival of Count *Staremburg*, and General *Capeliers*; sent by the Duke of *Lorrain*, to Command in chief, with Twelve thousand Men out of the Army to strengthen the Garison,

The very next day after, the whole *Turkish* Army appeared within a *German* League of *Vienna*, consisting of One hundred and fifty thousand Fighting Men Horse and Foot, Commanded by the Grand Vizier in Person; with several considerable *Bassa's*, and the best Officers and Soldiers of the *Ottoman* Empire. The Consternation of the Citizens at the first sight of this prodigious Army cannot be expressed; but Count *Staremburg* showing a cheerful countenance, and little fear of this vast multitude, did somewhat incourage the people.

The *Ottomen* Forces being now with in Cannon-Shot of our Out-works made a Halt for a while, to take, as it were, a view of the scituation, of the place; they made several Detachments of Horse and Foot, to seize upon all the Avenues and the cheif Passages to the City. In the mean time Count *Staremborg* having drawn out the greatest part of the Garison, sent at the instant against some Squadrons that came too near the Out-works, about Five hundred *Dragoons*, who beat the *Turks* back, with the loss of Seven men only.

That whole Night the Enemies undertook nothing; but alighting from their Horses, remained without any noise. Our Men in the mean while lying close in the Ravelins, Redoubts, and along the *Chemincovert*.

At the break of day we heard the Trumpets Sound from all parts of their Camp, which occasion'd a great concourse of people towards the Walls of the City, and was looked upon by some as a forerunner of some enterprize: But all this noise was nothing  
 else



else but an usual Ceremony amongst the *Turks*, when the Grand Vizier is to go first to his Quarters, before a besieged Town; which he took the same day at the Palace of the Empress Dowager, called *La Favorita*. His Camp then appeared in all its glory, extended as far as *Nusdorps*. The Carriages were without number; the Cannon amounted to several Hundreds of all sorts: Their Tents were most magnificent, to the number of Thirty thousand and more.

Their first attempt was upon *Leopolestadt*; it was defended by a Regiment of *Dragoons*, and two of Foot, who did their Duty to a Miracle. The *Turks* were thrice beat out of it, after they had almost master'd it by their great numbers. *Staremberg* well knowing that *Leopolestadt* being an open place, could not hold out against this Power, and desirous to manage his men for more necessary occasions, ordered the Officers that Commanded there, to destroy as much as they could thereof, by firing the same, that so it might prove useless to the

*Turks* ; which they performed , notwithstanding the great oppositions of the *Fanizaries*, of whom, but more especially of the *Tartars* , a great slaughter was made on that occasion.

The Troops then that had defended *Leopoldstadt* so bravely, withdrew towards the Bridge, but were followed closely by the Enemies, and suffered some loss, because they could not easily Face about ; but herein not considerable. They Retreated then into the City, carrying along with them about Five an thirty wounded Officers and Soldiers, as likewise the dead Bodies of some persons of Note, that had signalized their Courage in that Service.

- *Staremborg* took a view of these Forces at their return, praised the Officers for their good Behaviour, with promise in time and place, to move for a proportionable Reward from his Imperial Majesty. About this time the Count *Serini*, having Revolted from the Emperor, and joyned himself with a Body of Eight thousand *Tartars*,

*Tartars*, was Attacked by General *Dunwalt* in the Woods not far from us, defeated, and himself taken Prisoner, besides a great number of *Tartars* slain on the spot. But of such things whereof I have not been Eye Witness I shall say the less; I shall chiefly concern my self in this short and plain Narrative, communicating what I have either seen, or could not but know, being at my turn an Actor in most of these our most important exploits.

Count *Staremborg* considering the importance of his Trust, and the fatal consequences to the whole Christian World (should *Vienna* be taken by the Infidels) had a watchful eye on all sides, either to take an advantage of the Enemy, or surprise them, which he did often, as well as render unsuccessful their Attacks. By this time the Citizens had recovered themselves from their first amazement, and beginning now to look the Enemies in the Face with an undaunted Courage, conceived some hopes of a good success: But nothing encouraged them more than the trust they had in their

Governor the Count of *Staremborg* who took little rest by Day or by Night, and gave as little to the Enemies.

They first began the Siege, without keeping the ordinary forms, as not knowing yet how strong our Garrison was. And in this method, to the number of Thirty thousand Horse and Foot, they March'd on a suddain from all sides, towards our out-works, causing the Neighbouring Vallcys, and Hills, to rebound with their shouts. Which mistake of theirs being taken notice of by *Staremborg*, without further delay, he Commanded the whole Garrison within the Walls to be in a readiness, the rest being at their Post without to receive the Enemy; which they did with great success, by the incouragement and good example of their Officers, more especially of their Governor. For the *Turks* were every where repulsed with great loss, which made them somewhat more sober, and less daring.

After this great Action, which happened the third day after the arrival  
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of the *Ottoman* Forces before *Vienna*, *Staremburg* caus'd an exact account to be taken of all the Provisions that were in the Magazines, and was always present himself at their distribution among the Soldiers, as well as Scholars and younger Brothers that Mounted the Guard. An Oath likewise was by him Administred to them, to defend the place to the last, and never to hearken to any Proposals from the Enemy, how advantageous soever they might be. So that now the Siege went on on both sides according to the usual forms, the Enemies finding it otherwise impossible to gain the City; after the advices given by their Spies of the Strength and Resolution of the Garison and Citizens.

To annoy us with their great Artillery, which was chiefly managed by Renegadoes, they set up several Batteries, which gave us little rest either by day or night, though they had little other effect at that time, than the dismounting of two or three pieces of Cannon, and the Killing of  
some

some Centinels. The *Turks* made three considerable Attacks near the *Scotembourg Gate* and the *Red Tower*, but were as often beat off, with the loss of more than Six thousand men slain on the place; besides Prisoners, among whom some were of considerable quality.

In regard this Action resulted so much to the honour of our Party, I will give you a particular account thereof. The *Turks* having with their Cannon demolished some considerable parts of the Fortifications towards the *Scots Gate* and the *Red Tower*, did the day before prepare for a general Attack on that side, Lying quiet for the space of Six hours, in which time they drew their Cannon and Gabions nearer. But *Staremborg* mistrusting this unexpected calm, judg'd aright, That it was a mark of some great actions designed by the *Turks*: And therefore Commanded out towards that side One thousand six hundred Men, to joyn with those that were almost at handy-blows with the Enemy. In prosecution whereof fell out this accident

dent that gave some disturbance to the Sally out: Two of the chief Commanders quarrelled about the Post, each of them pretending to the prece-  
 dency; and the greatest Honour, with the greatest danger. *Staremburg* soon informed of their strife, came out himself and composed the difference, giving on the side of Right the favour of his Judgement, yet not without a sharp reproof to them both for such unseasonable disputes, the example whereof would be of a dangerous consequence. The emulation about the point of Honour thus terminated, this little Army resolutely went on against the *Turks*, who, after Three furious Discharges of the Artillery, came on most fiercely with their Swords in their Hands to assault the Christians; who had orders to be upon their Defence only, as being far inferior in number to those that Attacked them. During the shock; the *Turks* were held busy on all the other sides of the City, both by small and great Shot, and some, though inconsiderable Sallies made out. This Attack  
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of the *Turks* lasted a whole hour, and notwithstanding they were forced to a Retreat, they came on again with fresh Troops, the *Bassa* of *Mesopotamia* at their Head, but were worsted both times, with the loss of this *Bassa*, which they say, was mightily regretted by the *Turks*, as being a Man of great Conduct and Valour: But the Enemy not discouraged, as yet, by this bad success, returned again about three in the Afternoon, with a greater number than before, continuing the Assault twice successively. Whereupon a new supply was likewise sent out by the Governour, who thought it a business of a main concern, that we should defend our Posts. What part I had in this last Action I shall inform you; I was that Afternoon Commanded out with Count *Leslie*, who was killed in that Expedition. We had a considerable loss in the beginning of this last Shock, by the temerity of some overventuring Officers: But the *Turks* coming on us somewhat in a confusion, and we waiting for them in a great calm, our Files being  
at



at 'such a reasonable distance the ground woud permit, and in good Order, they were repulſed again, with the loſs of a conſiderable Body of Men, wherein our Soldiers Firing ſo punctually at Command, in ſhort time we got the better of them, and forced them to a ſhameful Retreat. In this Action were killed more than Two thouſand Men; and in the whole day Four thouſand more; whoſe heaps together lay about the ſame place where they fought.

This Mortality being taken notice of by the Grand Vizier, and fearing leſt the ſtink of their putrifying Bodies ſhould infect the reſt of his Army, he demanded a Ceſſation of Arms, whiſt he gave Burial to his Dead; But the Count *Staremburg's* return was, *That he had no need of a Truce, his Garifon being all very well, and under no obligation to gratify him therein.* By which means the Dead were unburied; and it was the occaſion of the Camps removal from that ſide a little farther the following day, though they did not for this abandon their Attack.

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The Count *Staremburg* lay close for two days after this great Action, to give some rest to his Men, and take new measures. Neither did the Enemy attempt any thing more all that time; but yet was not idle, being busy working like Moles, both with their Hands and Feet, under the Ground.

The first and only effect of their labour at this time, was the Blowing up of a Captain and near Fifty Soldiers, whereof some were only transported from that to another place, without being wounded. About Noon the same day we rendred them the like, by Springing a Mine that ruined one of their Batteries which had been the most of all troublesome to us, being so skilfully managed by an English Renegado. This done, a Sally out against the Enemy was ordered after this manner: The Trum-pets Sounded, the Drums, &c. Beat at the *Scots Gate*, and a considerable Party was sent out to draw the Enemy to that side, whilst by another Gate Eight hundred Foot were Marching in good Order; but  
withal,

withal, keeping a profound silence, till such time as they came near the Workers in the Trenches, on whom they fell so heartily, that in a quarter of an Hour, and less; they put Four hundred and more to the Sword; but being discovered by a strong Party of *Spahies*, or *Turkish Horse*, they were forced to Retreat in some disorder, but with a small loss.

The Grand Vizier in the mean time had several Engineers at work under a Ravaline not far from the *Lebel Bastion*; they had advanced their Trenches towards the Ravaline in two days time in such measure, that they had made themselves a passage into the Ditch; which the Officer that Commanded taking notice of, sends instantly an Express to inform the Governor of the imminent danger he was in, without a speedy and strong supply; But before the Express came back to give an answer, the Enemy had Sprung a Mine; the effect whereof, was the overthrow of the point of the Ravaline, and the loss of about Fifteen Soldiers and a Lieutenant. The *Turks* making

making their best advantage of this disorder, without any loss of time, came on furiously with their Swords in their Hands; they were at first repulsed, and Retreated in great confusion, carrying along with them the Body of the Officer that Commanded in this Action; who (as it was known afterwards) was Son to the *Bassa* Governor under the Grand Signior of *Grand-Caire*. The Enemies, as it may be presumed, under the apprehension of this accident, and for fear our number in this interim might have been increased, would make no further attempt against the Ravaline: But their design in Retreating was only to see what would be the effect of another Mine they were to Spring near the entrance of the Ravaline, with intent, not only to hinder our men from returning into the City, but to put a stop to those that were expected to our assistance: Neither were they deceived in their expectations; for the Ravaline was intirely overturn'd into the Ditch that surrounded it, where most of those that had escaped the fury of  
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the first Attack, found their Burial places.

I was eye-witness to this Action from a Flanking Angle of a Bastion wherein I was on Duty; I judged the consequence of this misadventure could not but prove fatal to us; and had no good opinion at that time, of our good success in the Siege, because this ground gained upon us might facilitate the Enemies taking in of the Counter-scarp, and consequently of the Ditch, which would give all imaginable conveniency to the *Turks* to Undermine, and Blow up our Ramparts and Bastions.

*Staremborg* at the first coming of the Express, had instantly ordered Five hundred choice Men, under the Conduct of good Officers, to be in a readiness; but as they were Drawing up, near the Great Church, the sad News came of this unhappy Relation: The consequence of which *Staremborg* however seemed not to value, prudently keeping a cheerful Countenance, as if he had feared nothing; but in the instant Commanded out Seven hundred

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Men

Men more: They lost no time, but Marched altogether with that silence that was usually Commanded on such occasions, making such dispatch, that the Enemy had not got as yet leisure enough to lodge themselves on the Ravaline, but were forced to Face about upon our Men, without any great advantage from the Ground whereon they stood. They Fired briskly in the beginning, and beat us back, with a small loss on their side, and a considerable loss on ours: But having Rallied again, we entred the Ravaline, notwithstanding a showre of Small Shot from the *Turks*, and put them all to the Sword; yet all this was not enough to discourage them.

They sprang the 18th of *August* another Mine under the same Ravaline, and entring the Breach, Attacked those that defended it, with Twelve hundred chosen Men; who were so well received by our Soldiers, that after having lost near Three hundred *Janizaries*, they were forced to quit the Breach, and got no other advantage  
that

that day, than to lodge themselves at the foot of the Ravaline.

The next day about Ten a Clock in the Morning, Fifteen hundred fresh Men were sent to Relieve those that were in the Ravaline, much weakened by their continual Fatigue, having been near Eight and fourty hours upon hot Service : Their Order imported, that they should do their best at their first arrival, to dislodge the Enemy from the foot of the Ravaline ; which they performed with such a resolution, and so good success, that the *Turks* could keep their Ground no longer ; but Retreated back to their Trenches, after having lost near Five hundred and Sixty Men upon the place.

This business of the Ravaline had so frighted our Citizens, that some of them began to murmur, and to say, That *Staremborg* would sacrifice them all to the fury of the *Turks* ; that it was full time to make some agreement with the Enemy ; that if he deferred it too long, they should have no Quarter given them ; that it was the Emperors interest

*in this juncture of Affairs (since better could not be hoped for) to consider the Garison of Vienna as able to do good service to the Empire, and save it from the Turkish fury, provided the composition were in time.* These dangerous discourses coming to the knowledge of *Staremberg*, he was once in a mind to punish exemplarily such as could be known to have spoken so undescreetly, or rather Seditiously: But upon second thoughts he resolved on another expedient, which was to publish an Order to this effect, That if any Citizen or Officer in the Garison, of what rank or quality soever he was, should talk of surrendring the City, or making any sort of Composition, how seemingly advantageous soever, with the *Turks*, he should instantly be declared a Rebel, and punished accordingly. Which did so influence the Citizens, that whatever their thoughts were, they kept their Tongues within bounds; and being encouraged by the good hopes *Staremberg* gave them of relief, they appeared not to be much affraid of being Stormed by  
the



the *Turks*, who, the Night following after their descent into the Ditch, had made a great Lodgement there, which they might do with the less difficulty, for that the deepness of the Ditch did secure them against the Great and Small Shot of the Besieged. Besides that, the Works they had raised were of a prodigious hight, and like Hills round the Attack of the Counterscarp, which did in a manner cover their passage into the Ditch.

*Staremborg* seeing he could not easily make attempts on the Enemy in this posture guarded, Commanded the Cannon to be pointed against these Works that covered the Enemies approach. Twenty of the best Cannoniers were called, and ordered to do their best endeavours to demolish these Mounts and Hills that did so much prejudice the City, and proved so infinitely advantageous to the Enemy. Our Cannon began to play at the break of day with such a fury, that before Two a Clock in the Afternoon the Hills were visibly lessened: About which time near a Quintal of the Enc-

mies Powder took Fire, and destroyed several Carriages and Cannoniers, and amongst others an *Italian* Renegado, much esteemed by the *Turks* for his great skill in the Art of Gunnery. The Thunder of the Cannon was continued with a like success till Night, at which time the Hills appeared to be near leveled with the Ground; yet *Staremborg* thought it not time to Attack the Enemy till the next Morning.

Then with Two thousand chosen Men, he attacked them with all imaginable vigour. The manner was thus: They made their Sally out at Two different Gates, with a design to meet together towards that part where the *Turks* had made their great Lodgement in the Ditch; They met with great opposition on all sides; but nevertheless overthrew with the loss of some Soldiers and Officers, all that stood in their way: And the passage of the *Turks* into the Ditch was laid open by our Cannon, and they exposed both to our small and great Shot; yet after an hours Engagement, the Imperialists

perjalists were forced to Retreat, because they had not Pioneers enough to ruine the Enemies Works.

At the Evening a Counsel of War was held, and a second Attack resolved upon; there went out about a Thousand chosen men, the whole Garison being in a ready posture upon the Bastions, along the Ramparts, and in the great Streets, and publick places of the City; our Cannon in the mean time diverting the Enemy on all sides. They were at first fiercely beat back, almost into the City, by the *Turks*, the narrowness of the Ground obliging them to break their Files, whereby they could not make a considerable Front; and besides, were Charged in the Flank by a considerable number of *Janizaries* lying close in Ambuscade; so that this enterprize was like to prove very unsuccessful, if *Staremberg* himself had not rallyed our men, and set them a second time on work. In which the Enemy pursuing us, ingaged in the same narrow passages; which ours observing, and by experience taught to lay hold on every favourable

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occasion;

occasion; they beat the *Turks* back again to their Redoubts and Retrenchments with a considerable Slaughter; and after having demolished some of their Works, Retreated again into the City in good Order, being followed, but to little purpose, and at a great distance, by a considerable number of *Turks*.

*Staremborg* judging it best to beat the Iron whilst it was hot, resolved to a third Attack, without giving respite to the Enemy, or to his Soldiers, who were more than ever in a humour to Fight. It was a while doubted of whether they should Sally out again, before the closing of the Day, or not; but after some small debate about this matter, it was thought more expedient to make this third Attack about midnight, or betwixt One and Two a Clock in the morning. The whole Garison then, and the Citizens were Commanded to be in readiness, and the general Officers went that Night up and down giving all necessary Orders. It was ordered that the Companies that had been already in Action, should take  
 2 some



some refreshment, and keep the Bastions, whilst Eight hundred fresh men should Sally out, with more than Eight hundred Pioniers, to the end they might ruine the Enemies Works raised against the City.

They began their March in silence, between Eleven and Twelve a Clock at Night; *Staremborg* remembring them now and then of their Duty as they passed, and promising large recompences to such as should distinguish themselves most signally in the performance of their Duty. They appeared all to be of a very chearful countenance, and resolved either to dye or vanquish. They took leave of one another as they went by, and bid a last farewell to their friends, embracing and kissing such as came near them; which *Staremborg* expressly discountenanced, as a thing not before this instant practised in this Garison, and seeming an untimely sort of tenderness, which might take off too much of the edge of a Marshal Courage. There was a great number of Torches lighted at several Gates, designedly to amuse the Enemy, least they should know

know what way our men intended ; but they were on a suddain freed of this doubt, by a showre of Small Shot, that came from whence they least expected it. This entertainment in an instant put the whole *Turkish* Army in a motion. The resistance in the beginning of the Attack was such, that our first Files were twice broken by their Small Shot ; but in an instant Rallied, Firing again so opportunely, that the Enemies were, at their turn, put into confusion. Which being observed by our Officers, they gave them not time to Rally, but followed them close, and cut in pieces all those that stood their ground, which some Companies of *Janizaries* did with all imaginable obstinacy, till they were broken by the *Flanks* and totally routed. The meanwhile the Pionéers were not idle, they ruined all the Enemies Works, burned their Gabions, and the greatest part of their Gallery. But all was not as yet done, the Retreat was not very easie, a great party of *Turkish* Horse and Foot advanced withal diligence to stop our passage into the City ; which undoubtedly they had performed, if *Staremborg*,  
who

who had still a watchful eye upon all contingencies, had not prevented their design, by Charging them unexpectedly with Fifteen hundred choice Foot, which forced them to Retreat, and opened to us a free passage into the City, to the great satisfaction of the Governor, and Incouragement of the whole Garrison.

The Enemy resolving on a revenge, gave us a general assault the Twenty first of *August* in the morning, of which take this short and true account: Some *Janizaries* that were taken Prisoners, inform'd Count *Staremborg*, that it was generally reported in the Army, that the Grand Vizier had resolved to Attack the City in a more furious manner than he had done hitherto; and that for that purpose great preparations were making; so that he hoped either to force us by Storm, or compel us to surrender upon thoughts how little we were able to stand out after this general Assault. They further added, that the *Turks*, from the beginning of the Siege, had lost more than Twenty thousand of their best men; and that it would never have been undertaken, if the  
Grand

Grand Vizier had thought to have met with so vigorous a resistance. They said likewise, that he was informed the City was destitute of all necessary provisions, at least of many things requisite for a considerable or long defence; that the *Turks* were now beginning to mistrust their good fortune, and somewhat to dispond of a good success in this Siege; because that it began to be generally reported, that the King of *Poland* was upon his March at the head of a strong Army, accompanied by his Son; and that the Auxiliary Troops were coming a-pace to the King of *Lorrain*, (for so they called him) not knowing what distinction we put between a King and a Sovereign Prince. That nevertheless the Grand Vizier was resolv'd to lose his Life before *Vienna* rather than Raise the Siege; and that trusting to the Number and Courage of his Army, consisting of the best Officers, and stoutest Soldiers of the *Ottoman* Empire, he would undoubtedly venture a Battel against the whole Christian Forces united together. Tho' all this was reflected on by *Staremborg*, *Capeliers*, and other Officers of the Garison, yet their main

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concern in the present juncture of Affairs, was to inquire of the true time and manner of the formentioned Assault; whereof they could give no further account, save only, that if it succeeded not, the *Turks* would be extremely discourag'd, and would perhaps raise the Siege by the Grand Siegnier's Command, who, they said, had not much approv'd of this enterprize, inclining more to sweep all away before him, than to Attack the Imperial Seat, and leave behind the Island of *Schutz*, *Raab*, *Gomorrah* and *Presburg*.

The Prisoners dismissed, a Counsel of War was held; whereof, as likewise of what they were informed, a short account was sent to the Duke of *Lorrain*, by a Fisherman that Swam the River.

The 21<sup>st</sup> of *August*, all such as were able to carry Arms in the City were Commanded to draw to their Colours, in the usual places, whence, after they had been provided with Match, Powder, and other necessities, they were ordered to retire to their respective stations till further Orders.

About midnight a hot Alarm was given us by the Enemies, who sprang  
Two

two Mines not far from one another under the *Lebel Bastion*; but had little or no effect, because they were disappointed by our Countermines. Another Mine they were about to Spring, but were not time enough, because they were prevented by some of our Subterranean Works, who seising upon their Miners under ground, brought them forth Prisoners, and took away the Powder, which was already laid together with the Match not as yet kindled. This petty success gave us some hopes of a greater, which happened in the following manner: We observed a general motion in every part of the Enemies Camp, which some looked upon as a disposition to Retreat, but in reallity was nothing else, but the Marching of several Detachments, making up together a considerable Body, in order to give the lately mentioned general Assault; which was preceeded both by their great and small Shot, wherever they could discover us. We answered them with the same Musick, but with a far greater loss on their side than ours, as having the advantage of the scituation, and both Cannoniers and Marks-

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men nothing inferior, if not better than theirs. This sport, which was but a preamble to some greater attempt, lasted above two hours: But then on a sudden the Enemy Marched on all sides towards the Ditch, so thick, and in such a crowd, that we had some reason to fear our being overpowered by the number: But we fired our Cannon from the Wings of the Bastions, and other parts so often, that we put them now and then to a stand, till they had either withdrawn, or marched over the huge heaps of the dead. In the mean while our Forces in the Out-works were not idle, and resisted the Enemy every where, without yielding one foot of ground, except in some parts where the number was too unequal. But *Staremburg* with the rest of the Garison Sallied out, and gave the Enemy on all sides a general overthrow; who, notwithstanding their great loss, and our obstinate resistance, had already beaten down with their great Cannon, the *Scots-gate*, and rendred themselves Masters thereof, with their Swords in their Hands; which put the whole City for a while in a great consternation: But *Staremburg's*

*berg's* undaunted Courage, and chearful Countenance, inspir'd the whole *Garifon* with a new vigour. He Retreated back on a suddain to the City, and although wounded in the Shoulder with an Arrow, took no rest, till he had repossessed himself of the *Scots-gate*, which he did before the *Turks* had made any considerable Lodgement. He Attacked them with such a fury, but withal, such Order, that notwithstanding their vigorous resistance; they were all cut off in less than half an hour. Which Action applauded to by the Shouts of the *Garifon*, Beating of Drums, Timbals, and Sounding of Trumpets, was followed by a general Retreat of the *Turkish* Forces, without having got other advantage in this hot dispute, than making an inconsiderable Lodgement at the foot of a Bastion, whence the next day, by an unexpected Sally out from the City, they were dislodg'd. The loss of the *Turks* in this Attack was little less than Six or Seven thousand Men; on our side we had near Fifteen hundred killed or unserviceable; amongst whom were several considerable Officers slain on the place.

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This Action discouraged infinitely the Grand *Vizier*, who was intraged at the great loss, and did begin to manage his Men with more discretion against a better occasion. He was three or four days, though not idle, yet not very busie, his Trenches not going on with the wonted diligence.

About this time we got News which was publickly Read in the hearing of a part of the Garison, to the great rejoicing thereof; and so much the more surprizing, in regard so little expected. It was told us then, that the Grand *Vizier* having sent off a Body of 15000 *Turks* and *Tartars* to surprize the Duke of *Lorrain*, marching in order to his joyning with the King of *Poland*, that this Duke had faced about, and given them Battel with so good success, that they were intirely overthrown, few of them escaping Death either by the Sword or the Water. This Victory inspired us all with a new vigour, and put us in great hopes of a greater Victory. In the mean time we were still hand to hand contending with the Enemy, who did continue to molest us with sudden

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small Attacks ; which I so term, as not considerable in comparifon of that I have already fpoken of.

This City was about this time generally afflicted by an Epidemical distemper, a *Dysfentery*, or Bloody Flux, which carried off sometimes Threescore or more in one day. The Governour himself was not free of it, though he never kept within doors : and when he was so weak that he could not walk or ride, he caus'd himself to be carried whither 'twas requisite for him to be. The Rumour was a while in the *Turkish* Army, that he was dead ; which caus'd such an universal Joy amongst the *Turks*, that they made upon this account Bonfires, hoping that now the City would be soon yielded up. But their Joy was but short ; for they were inform'd the day following, by a person they had taken Prisoner from our Garifon, of the contrary, and that he was resolv'd to defend the same to the utmost, and had as yet a Garifon strong enough to resist several Weeks, or at least till the arrival of the Christian Forces for the relief of the City.

We were informed on the other side by some *Janizaries* taken Prisoners, that the *Turkish* Army was beginning to suffer much for want of necessary Provisions, which were sold at very high rates in their Camp; that their greatest want was that of Forrage, the adjacent Country being quite desolated; that the dead Horses did infect their whole Army; that the Bloody Flux had already almost ruin'd, or at least much weaken'd some quarters of the Army; that the daily loss, what by the Sword, and what by various Distempers, was esteem'd to amount to more than a thousand Men; that the Grand *Vizier* was resolv'd between the 29th of *August*, and the 2d of *September*, to give so many and so furious Assaults to *Vienna*, that he doubted not but that he should take it by Storm before the arrival of the Auxiliary-Troops, and the junction of all the Christian Forces.

*Staremburg* after he had given an Account hereof, and of the Condition of the City, to the Duke of *Lorrain*, he ordered all the Citizens, and part of the Garison, to lend their helping hands to

the retrenchments he was a making behind the *Scots Gate*, the *Lebel Bastion*, and other the most important pieces of Fortification; resolving to dispute every foot of ground with the Enemy, from whom he expected no Quarter. And in case he had been overpower'd by their Number, all was in a readiness for the blowing up of the Bastions, that nothing might remain after such a long Siege, but an open Village; and then to cut his way thorow the midst of the Enemies, with the remainder of his Garrison.

The 29<sup>th</sup> we perceived the *Turkish Forces* drawing up in Battalia round the City, and detachments going off every moment towards the Ditch. Whence we concluded they were resolv'd to render themselves Masters thereof. A thousand of our men were lodg'd in the Ditch, who got instantly a supply of seven hundred more, which was all we could well spare; but with this order, that after a vigorous resistance, they should retreat into the City, and abandon the Ditch to the Enemy, when they could no longer defend the same,  
 their



their number being so much impaired.

About ten a clock in the morning, the *Turks* came fiercely on with their ordinary shoots and *halloo's*, but were put a while to a stand, and somewhat in confusion, by our great and small shot. They went on notwithstanding their great loss, and were received vigorously by that part of our Garison that was to engage them : But our men according to their Orders by little and little giving ground, retreated orderly into the City, where they were instantly divided, and sent to the Bastions and Rampart ; for them onely now we had to defend, the Enemy being Master of all our Out-works. Yet *Staremburg* having observ'd, that the lodgments the *Turks* had made in the Ditch were but slight, and not well Guarded, sallied out with a part of his Garison, and cleared the Ditch of them on one part of the City. After his retreat, he was informed by an *Italian* Renagado, who had fled to us from the *Turks*, that there was a Mine ready to be sprung under the *Lebel* Bastion ; whereupon he com-

manded three Companies, that were upon Duty there, to retire; and immediately after their retreat, the Mine overturned the whole Face and Left-Wing of the Bastion into the Ditch: which good success encourag'd the Enemies to try if they could make a Lodgment upon it. But they were twice repulsed with great loss, occasioned by our perpetual firing from behind our retrenchment. Yet at length they prevailed, and made a considerable Lodgment in the mid'st of the Bastion.

We were never in a greater Distress than in this Conjunction, and began to look upon our selves as lost men; though fully resolved to spend the last drop of our Blood, rather than surrender.

*Staremborg* thinking it not secure to give the Enemies leisure to Fortify themselves upon this Bastion, upon which they had already some great pieces of Ordnance mounted, ready to play upon the City, and those places especially where we were accustomed to draw up our men in; commanded 1800 chosen Souldiers to attack the

*Turks*

*Turks* with their Swords in their hands, followed by a hundred Pioniers, to ruine immediately, if the enterprife succeeded, their Lodgment. They entred the Gorge ( or Neck ) of the Bastion, notwithstanding the Enemies resistance; and after a rude Combat of about a quarter of an hour, they beat them off with the slaughter of about two hundred Janizaries, and a *Bassa* that commanded them.

Our men kept their ground, and did whatever cou'd be expected from experienced Souldiers, having clear'd more than once with their small Shot that part of the Ditch they could discover from the left Wing of the Bastion; and covering themselves in the breach, made a new retrenchment; which so discourag'd the *Turks*, that they never attempted again the conquest of the Bastion; well knowing that we were in a readiness to oppose them whenever they should appear on the breach.

Their Attacks were not now so open as before, but more dangerous, because under ground, and hidden; they were

busie Mining every where: And on our side likewise, we were not idle, but doing our utmost endeavours, either to find their Mines, or give them Air by our Countermines. Wherein we had often greater success than we expected, or the Enemies designed.

They had already undermined not onely the Bastion of the Court, but were heard working under the Emperours Palace: which so affrighted our Enginiers, that surpris'd to hear the Enemies beneath them, they retreated instantly out of the Mines, for fear of being blown up. Herein *Staremborg* was forced to make use partly of his Authority, partly fair words and large promises, to ingage them to do what lay in their power to discover the Enemies Mines. Thus encourag'd, they set to work again, and taking deeper measures than they had done at first, met happily with the *Turkish* Miners, killed some of 'em, and brought the rest up Prisoners, taking out of their Mines several Quintals (or hundreds) of Powder. This was a most signal service; and I may confidently say, the happy discovery of this  
Mine;



Mine, saved this City from being taken by the *Turks*, who were expecting the event thereof; and so to fall in upon us on all sides, resolv'd, as it was credibly reported, to have made a general onset with their whole Infantry: and undoubtedly they had succeeded; for we were beginning to want all necessary's. Our Grenades, which do great execution on such occasions, were all spent; our Garison was much diminish'd, consisting now but of six thousand Men; the Victuals were become scarce, and the Bloody-Flux was become almost Universal. But the news of the Arrival and junction of the King of *Poland*, the Auxiliary Troops, and the Imperial Army at *Crembs*, inspir'd us all with a new Life and Vigour, and we doubted not now any more of defending ourselves at least till such time as the Christians Army came to our relief, unless some unexpected accident should happen; which we had always reason to be somewhat affraid of, because of the Enemies great skill in Mining.

The 3d 4th and 8th of *September* they Attack't us again most desperately,

ly, but both to their great loss, and ours. They had once *Arbored* the *Crescent* upon the Bastions against the Grand *Viziers* Quarters, and had in all likelihood put us all to the Sword, if *Staremborg*, who was always in Action, had not run thither, followed by considerable *Detachments* of all our Forces. The Enemies were scarce able to abide his first Charge, but were at the second entirely routed, and most of 'em put to the Sword, or thrown down headlong into the Ditch.

This Victory weakned very much our Garison, so that *Staremborg* judg'd it now full time to give the Signs agreed upon betwixt him and the Duke of *Lorain*, of his being reduced to the last extremity. Which accordingly was done, after this manner : The 11<sup>th</sup> of *September* between eleven and twelve at night, with a strong Guard he went round the City, and gave his Orders every where, with a special Command to the Cannoniers to make all the Noise they could with their Cannon, Trumpets in the mean time Sounding, the Drums and Timbalds beating. But that

that the Duke of *Lorrain* might better know what he meant, he caused all *Night-Fusees*, and divers sorts of Fire-works, to be cast up into the Air, which was the main Sign of his utmost distress agreed upon between him and the Duke of *Lorrain*.

The Enemy was somewhat perplex'd at our extraordinary mirth, but could not well judge what could be the real occasion thereof, save onely that they could not but know that we were expecting every moment the arrival of the Christian Army, consisting of near 80000 Horse and Foot: neither was our expectation in vain; for General *Dunwalt* had already possessed himself of an important passage in the Forest of *Vienna*, to facilitate the March of the Christians Army towards the *Turkish* Camp.

The King of *Poland*, the Duke of *Lorain*, and the whole Christian Forces, came within sight of the *Turks* the 12th of *September*, about nine a Clock in the Morning. Our Governour instantly commanded all such as were capable of service to be in a readiness. The Grand  
Vizier

*Vizier* seem'd resolv'd to stand his ground, and send out a great Body of men to observe the Countenance of the Christian Army; whose advanc'd ground was Attack'd, and put to flight by Colonel *Heusler*.

The Christian Army marching close, advanc'd in good order towards the *Turkish* Camp: The King of *Poland* was at the head of his own Army, and upon level ground against the Grand *Viziers* Quarters, upon which he fell heavily. The Duke of *Lorrain*, and the other *German* Gentlemen, omitted that day no part of their Duty; having behaved themselves with all imaginable Conduct and Valour. After a Vigorous but short resistance, the Christians enter'd on all sides the *Turkish* Camp, where they found the *Spahi's* and *Janizaries* drawn up in several Bodies.

The Grand *Vizier* in this dangerous position of Affairs, took a sudden and Generous resolution, which, if successful, had proved fatal to us first, and then to the Christian Army. He caused two Mines to be sprung under the Ramparts of the City, not far from  
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the *Scots Gate*, which made a breach large enough for thirtie men to march in a front; though not without incumbrance, because the ground was not much levelled, though overturn'd. *Staremberg* caused without delay ten great Guns to be set upon the breach, loaden with Musquet - balls, broken Horse-shoo's, and such-like things. We wonder'd at first at this attempt of the *Turks*, in presence of the Christian Army; and whilst they were very uncertain of Victory. But the Grand *Vizier's* design was, in case he should take the City by Storm, which he doubted not but he could, having the advantage of such a great breach, to draw instantly within the Walls of the City, and under the Cannon thereof, his Baggage, Cannon, Tents, and the whole Train of his Army, that so it should be his Choice to venture or not venture a Battel as he thought fittest.

Our Governour was extreamly concern'd at this unexpected accident; for he was preparing for a general sallie out against those that kept the Trenches, and had lodg'd themselves every where

in the Ditch; but was now fore'd to expose his best men against an infinite number of *Turks*, crowding in at the breach with all imaginable bravery. The ground was disputed on each side for half an hour, with an inconceivable obstinacy, both parties being equally encouraged by certain hopes of the Victory. But at length the *Turks* were prevail'd upon, and repulsed with a great loss of their best men. They were once more returning to the breach, but the Cannon which had done us still good service, laid their fury, and broke them quite; so that they retreated back again to their Trenches, there to expect new orders from the Grand *Vizier*, and the event of the general Battle. In the mean time, *Staremburg* perceiving that the *Turks* began to yield their ground to the Christians, sallied out, as he had first resolv'd, against those that were left to keep the Trenches, especially over against the wide breach, that had given occasion to this great and last Attack. After a vigorous resistance, he cut in pieces more than Four thousand *Janizaries*, whilst on the other

ther side, the King of *Poland*, the Duke of *Lorraine*, the Duke of *Bavaria*, the Duke of *Saxony*, Prince *Waldeck*, and other *German* Princes, were putting to flight and to the Sword the *Turkish* Horse and Infantry; which being taken notice of by our Citizens and Souldiers, they could scarce be holden within the Gates from pursuing the Enemy.

The whole Christian Army now being near forty eight hours in Action, from the beginning of its March, could not pursue the Enemy, but stood in battel-array all that night, and express Order being issued out from the Generals, That no man under pain of Death should quit his Rank to Plunder, without an express Command from the High Officers, lest the Enemy, as has often happened, should sallie on a sudden, and get an easie Victory over an Army put into disorder by the libertie of Plundering, which was onely granted to the Christian Troops the next day at twelve a clock.

The Booty that private Souldiers and several Officers made, of all things that

that either men have need of in long Journies, or Armies in great enterprizes, was of an inestemable Value: The Quintals of Powder, Lead, Oyls, Match, &c. were in a greater number than had ever been seen in any *Turkish* Army: They left behind them Four hundred pieces of Cannon small and great, Bullets and Granado's more than Forty thousand, Thirty thousand Tents or more; with all other Necessaries belonging to a great Army.

The *Turkish* Enginiers being underground, knew nothing as yet of the raising of the Siege; and having compleated some new Mines, came to acquaint, as they were wont, the Grand *Vizier* with what they had done, and receive his Orders, as to the fittest time of springing their Mines: they were at first overjoy'd, thinking the *Turks*, whom they saw no more, had possessed themselves of the City: but being instantly made sensible of their Mistake, they beg'd on their knees quarter from the *Germans*, who told them they must first discover their Mines, and carry out the Powder they had put in them, and then



then they should know their Doom; which done, they were put to the Sword: But before they died, exact inquiry was made concerning the Chief Engineers of the *Turkish* Army; they answered that they were the men, and the chief Masters in the Art of Mining among the *Turks*; which some hearing, they were of opinion they should have their lives, being men of Parts, and capable to render good Service to the Emperour. But 'tis too well known, that the *Turks* seldom prove sincere Converts to the Christian Religion; and such men would undoubtedly leave us, if they were spared, to the great damage of the Christians, to whom they might prove exceedingly prejudicial on the like occasion. This Opinion prevailing, they were instantly cut off, to the number of Twenty three, whereof Five were Renegado's, and the rest Native *Turks*. Greater severity hapned to the sick the Enemy had left in the Camp, who were about Three thousand, for the most part afflicted with a Bloody Flux, contracted by their ill Dyet, more especially by eating of  
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Horse-flesh, which being of a very uncommon digestion, caused an ill habit, which immediately turn'd to a White Flux with Gripes, and soon after degenerated into a Dyssenterie, or Bloody Flux. Of these miserable Wretches the Souldiers, without expecting any further order from *Staremburg*, were resolved to make a Sacrifice to the Flame, and for the purification of the Air (denying them the Honour of Dying by their Swords) which on them all they most cruelly performed; though not without decrying, and for which some of the Ringleaders were punished. Also, by an expresse order of the chief Officers, the Prisoners were commanded to bury the Dead, to cast them into the River, to fill up the Trenches, and level the works raised by the *Turks*, &c.

His Imperial Majesty, the King of *Poland*, and all the Christian Generals entered the City, which they found exceedingly defaced by the Enemies Bombs and Cannon. The Emperour shewed all imaginable Kindness to *Staremburg*, and spoke of him in most honourable terms, acknowledged that the whole

whole Empire, and all Christendom were infinitely oblig'd to his good Conduct and Valour; that he could expect nothing less in time and place, than an adequate reward. The King of *Poland* embrac'd him, and kept him close to his breast for a considerable time, with suitable expressions of his esteem, and love for his person. The Duke of *Lorraine*, and the other Princes of the Empire, spoke no less kindly to him, with particular Elogiums of his Prudent and Vigorous defence and management.

Thus the second Siege of *Vienna* by the *Turks* was rais'd, to the immortal Glory of that City, and the eternal renown of those that contributed most to its delivery. The King of *Poland* cannot be praised enough for his Martial Courage: his Name is become now more terrible to the Infidels, than ever was that of *Scanderbeg* or *Huniades*. The Empire shall be eternally oblig'd to him, for venturing himself, his Son and his Crown for its relief: this is an Example of a true Christian Generosity, which may be admir'd, perhaps envy'd, but a doubt whether ever imitated.

We shall have all the reason in the World to think well of Providence, or Divine goodness, were it pleased to spare this great man, that may prove the Scourge and Ruine of the *Turkish Empire*.

Neither can the Duke of *Lorraine's* good Conduct be enough commended, whereof he has not onely given good proof in the taking of *Philipsburg*, in presence of an Army of 40000 men Commanded by the Duke of *Luxemburg*; but in this juncture of Affairs, wherein he has surpassed even Envy it self; this great man was at first commanded by the Emperour to Attack *Nauthawfel*, and after a good progress made, order'd to withdraw; which infortunate beginning of the Campaigne, could not but prove a great discouragement both to himself and his Army; Yet such was his Address, that at the approach of the Grand *Kizier* with 150000 fighting men, his Army being but a hand full in comparison of the *Turks*, he retreated with the loss but of some of his Baggage, and about five or eight hundred Dragoons; saving his Infantry



fantry in the Island of *Schutz*, and bringing off his Cavaldry for securing *Vienna*, which the *Turks* thought to have surprized, but were prevented by his fortunate diligence in sending *Staremburg* and *Caplieres* with 12000 Foot, and 1500 Dragoons, in the very nick of time that the *Tartars* arrived on the other side of the City near *Leopolstadt*; and retiring afterwards to *Crembs* with a little Body of about 18000 Horse and Foot, waited for the Auxiliary Troops of the Empire, letting pass no occasion of serving the besieged. He had his Spies that went to and fro, into the *Turkish* Camp, and into the City, with Letters to *Staremburg*. He beat the *Turks* in all Rancounters, and being inform'd that Count *Teckely* was marching with an Army towards *Presburg*, upon the account of some secret intelligence he there managed; March'd on a sudden, leaving behind him the *Turkish* Camp, presented Battle to the Enemy; but not being accepted, he fell upon the Rear so heavily, that he put the whole Army in disorder, and forced the Enemy to abandon

his Cannon and Baggage, besides the loss of his Boat-Bridge, which was burned, and more than 800 men slain on the place. He retreated to *Crembs* again, after having Fortified that Garrison with some hundreds of men, and so secured that City to the Emperour. The *Turks* so much fear'd his good fortune, that they durst not Attack him in his Camp, but onely when he was marching in order to his joyning with the King of *Poland*; but this cost dear, as I elsewhere related, being shamefully beat.

The Duke of *Bavaria*, the Duke of *Saxony*, the Prince *Waldeck*, and all the other *German* Princes, shall have their deserved places in the History of our times, with due Elogiums of their good Conduct, Valour, and Zeal for the common good of Christendom. The Bishop of *Rome* likewise, ( for why should not the Devil have his due if he deserve it? ) is highly to be commended for his effectual Zeal in this conjuncture towards the promoting of the Christian Interest, by the great and constant supplies of Money sent to the Emperour, the

the onely thing he most stood in need of; *Germany* and *Poland* furnishing him with men enough. The King of *Spain* open'd likewise his Treasures, and gave the Emperour considerable summes of Money. As to the *French* King, let some Male-contents or other say what they please; the service he hath done the Empire (not to judge of intentions) in not Attacking it, as he might have done with great advantage whilst the *Germans* were engaged on the other side against the *Turks*, may bespeak him either generous, or so little careful of his own interest, that he has let slip the best occasion that he shall ever perhaps have hereafter, of possessing himself of *Philipsburg*, *Spire*, *Mayence*, *Treue*, &c. though perhaps some may think as I do, that such a War in this conjuncture had not been consistent with the Honour of a Most Christian King, how much soever to his advantage.

His Majesty of Great *Brittain*, though less concerned, wanted neither Zeal nor good will to lend a helping hand to the *Germans*, against the com-

mon Enemy of Christendom: but his Domestick Affairs, or rather Broyls, which we hope are over, by Gods especial Providence over these three Nations, and his Majesties Princely Wisdom] and Wise conduct, gave some impediment.

But for the Readers intire satisfaction, let us take another view of the present State of *Europe*, with some peculiar relations and due regard to the true concerns of the most considerable Christian Princes, in relation to the *German Affairs*.

*Europe*, the most Warlike part of the known World, is overpower'd, or at least in some manner awed by two most Potent Princes, the Emperour of the *Ottoman Empire* on the one side, and the *French King* on the other: The *Grand Signior* aims at the conquest of *Germany*, and the *French* begin to hope (of late) they shall outdo him, already looking upon the greatest part of *Europe* as belonging to them, *par un droit de bienveillance*, As a piece of ground that is not able to defend it self, and they may when they please be Masters



sters thereof. These two Princes have such an influence upon the rest of *Europe*, that whensoever they are in Movement the other *European* Princes cannot repose; but must of force resolve to stir, for their own preservation. Yet *Germany* by this late Victory, is now in such a posture, that in all likelihood the *Germans* will chase the *Turks* out of *Hungary*. A Conquest that will secure the Hereditary Provinces from another *Turkish* Invasion: although a greater progress may be expected, because of the Union of the Protestant and Catholic Princes, which will render *Germany* Invincible, and terrible to all it's Neighbours, especially to the *French*, for whose welfare no *German* Prince whether Protestant or Romanist hath overmuch Zeal. The Marquess of *Brandenburg* 'tis true is somewhat ingag'd in the *French* interest, but nevertheless sticks close to the common Cause of the Empire: And though he sent not his Forces he had in readiness to the relief of *Vienna*; upon the account of some other private engagements, yet he sent the King of *Poland* a considerable number

ber of men, in execution of an ancient Treaty between him and that Crown. We must never the less confess, that *Germany* is still threatn'd, and hath all reason to be afraid both of the *Turks* and the *French*. The *Turks*, though overcome before *Vienna*, are not as yet chased out of *Hungary*; and who knows how soon the present Condition of Affairs may change? On the other side, the *Germans* may look back upon the *French* King, as a more terrible Neighbour, in case they fear his Yoke, as some of them perhaps do more than that of the *Gand Seigneur*, how heavy soever. Now since this mightie Prince is possessed of *Strasburg*, one of the Richest, Greatest, and Strongest Cities in *Germany*, he has all imaginable encouragement to undertake upon the Liberty of that Nation, having such a considerable advantage for repossessing himself of *Philipsburg*, that in all likelihood it will be lost to the Empire if he attack it. For what hindred most his progress in *Germany* in the late Wars, was the wanting a free passage upon the *Rhine* towards the lower part of *Alsatia*. But

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now having the Bridge of *Strasburg* under the command of an impregnable Fort, he is the absolute Master of that River, upon which he may convey easily towards *Philipsburg* all necessaries for a besieging Army. The main interest then, and chief concern of the *German* Princes, I mean as to their Strength in general, consists in their Union together; without which, the greatest Kingdoms of the World are suddenly torn asunder and destroyed. Yet must it be confessed in particular, that those *German* Princes who are upon the *French* Frontiers, are somewhat drawn by their own Interest to comply rather with the *French* than with the Empire, because they are in danger to be ruined or conquered by them, ere the Emperour and Empire can be in a readiness to relieve them. But to this difficulty the answer is at hand, and obvious: for such petty Princes must defend themselves, not by their own *puissance*, which is not to be compared to that of *France*, but by their inseparable adherency to the body of the Empire, which will endure many a shock before it fall: They are  
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not to undertake alone a War against such a potent Prince as the *French* King; For such a rashness cannot but prove their total ruine. But thus provided, if they be attack'd by him, they need not much to fear, the whole body of the *German* Commonwealth being concern'd in their case, as subsisting only by the safety of its Members, and more especially of such as have their Station near the Confines of a great Prince. Gold ('tis confess'd) which nothing can resist, may slip perhaps the Knot, or at least hinder the good effects of the strongest Confederacy: But then our Supposition would be chang'd, and Division occupy the place of Union, which we say is so necessary for the conservation of *Germany*, that whatever way it be dissolved, whether by fear, or by fair and large promises, or present advantages, its Enemies will undoubtedly prevail to its utter ruine and destruction.

It's no less now the concern of the *Cantons* of *Switzerland* to agree among themselves; for they are, I may say, already under the *French* Yoke, since  
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the Conquest of the *Franch County* made by *Lewis the Great*. *Brisac, Friburg* in *Brisgo*, and the Fortress *Hunningen* upon the *Rhine* a little below *Basil*, put that City almost in the power of the *French*.

I shall say little of the *Swedes*, who begin now to open their eyes, and are convinced, that it is not secure for them to attack *Germany*, there being now no Faction in the Empire, as formerly in *Gustavus* his time, to call them in to their help. And they are too far separated from the *French*, to receive from them necessary Supplies, if they were attack'd at the same time by the *Germans* and *Danes*, as indeed they were in the late Wars, to their great disadvantage: their only standing is by the House of *Austria* & the Empire, in this juncture of Affairs, the K. of *Denmark* being now powerfully assisted by the *French*; besides, the late Alliance of the Prince of *Denmark* with the Princess of *England*, may perhaps give the *Swedes* occasion to fear lest *England* should favour the *Danes* to their prejudice. So as things are now, they must of necessity have recourse to the  
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Empire, and the House of *Austria*, for their own security.

The Commonwealth of *Genoa* upon a not unlike account is engaged in the *Spanish* Interest: it is threatned by the *French*, who having now *Casal* in their power, are in a condition to undertake all in *Italy*; and *Genoa* being one of the richest and best Cities of that Kingdom, it may allure some day the *French* to pay a Visit in a not ordinary pomp to the *Genoefes*; which they understanding, and fearing it may happen but too soon, have drawn up with the *Spaniards* their strongest Neighbours, though now (such is the unconstancy of humane Things) become so weak, that they are not able to defend themselves; and for that reason they have recourse to the *Hollanders*, engag'd by a principle of self-preservation to lend them a helping hand: But both in all appearance must hereafter depend upon *England*, if they will avoid their utter Ruine.

On this occasion, for the satisfaction of the Curious, I shall state here these three Questions, to be resolved after a Problematical method, without deciding any thing my self. The

*The First*, Whether *England* be concern'd in the conservation of the *Spanish Low Countries*.

*The Second*, Whether the Conquest of *Holland* by the *French*, would be of a dangerous consequence for *England*, as 'tis commonly believed.

*The Third*, Whether the Conquest of *Holland* would prove a real Advantage to the *French*.

As to the first, it seems that *England*, as 'tis generally talk'd all *Europe* over, is extreamly concern'd in the conservation of that part of the *Low Countries* which belongs as yet to the Crown of *Spain*; because it is a *Maxime of State*, observed from all times, and by all wise Princes, to put a stop to the too excessive growing Greatness of their Neighbours. This was exactly practised by *Henry the Eighth*; who seeing that *Charles the Fifth* was come to an extraordinary pitch of Grandeur, by the overthrow of the *French King* in *Italy*, broke from him, and joyn'd with the *French*, not upon the account of any particular Kindness he had for that Nation, but with intent onely to even the bal-

ballance again, and stop the current of  
 the Emperours victorious Arms, who  
 aspired to no less in those daies, than to  
 to the Dignitie of an Universal Mo-  
 narch. And it may be presumed at  
 this time, that the *French King* is no less  
 terrible to *Europe*, if not more, than  
*Charles the Fifth* was then. His vast  
 Treasures, his Arbitrary and Absolute  
 Power, his great Conquests in *Italy*,  
*Flanders* and *Germany*, the number of  
 his strong Cities, of his experienced  
 Officers, and *Veteran Souldiers*, besides  
 the advantageous scituation of his  
 Kingdom, in the very Center of *Europe*;  
 all this, I say, laid together, cannot but  
 make us look upon him as a most migh-  
 tie Prince, whose growing Grandeur  
 will in all likelihood prove fatal to the  
*Spaniards*, and may at length prove de-  
 structive to his other Neighbours, if  
 they prevent not in time their own  
 destruction. 'Tis evident then, as it is  
 most generally discoursed, that through  
 a principle of Self-preservation, we are  
 concern'd to hinder, if we can, the *Spa-  
 nish Netherlands* from being Conquered  
 by the *French*, who by this addition to  
 their



their Empire, will be in an advantageous posture to possess themselves of *Holland*, a necessary step to their Universal Monarchy. The *Germans* understood the Consequence of this Conquest, when the *French* were very near it in the late Wars against *Holland*, and unanimously joyn'd their Forces in order to save, not so much the *Netherlands*, as themselves, from being subdued by the *French*. Whence it appears, that our Concern is the same in this case, and rather the more, because the *French* King by this Conquest, seems to gain ground upon us, and still draw nearer and nearer to our Coasts, which he may at length be enabled to invade, to the endangering of our Properties and Liberties, and the Honour of this Nation.

This is the Opinion of most men, and the general resolution of the Question above stated; though some others, extremely sagacious, and of a profound Judgment, considering things under another Bias, will have us to judge otherwise. They grant the Conquest of the *Spanish Netherlands* will prove a considerable Addition to the *French* Empire,

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and render that Nation more terrible both to the *Spaniards* and *Hollanders*; which they say will be of an infinite advantage to *England*. For both *Spain* and *Holland* in this case will be forced, as being press'd by the *French*, to withdraw from Sea their greatest strength within themselves, and so we shall be the sole Masters of all the Trade of *Europe*, which cannot but redound to the great benefit of great *Britain*. The *Spaniards* in this conjuncture will be oblig'd to make advantageous offers to *England*, as not being able to stand their own ground, without our help. By which means we might be possess'd of *Ostend*, or some other important *Spanish* Harbour on the other side, the onely thing *England* wants to render it considerable abroad. To this they add, that though the *French* were Masters of the *Spanish Netherlands*, 'tis no sure consequence that they should conquer *Holland*. For besides that their Country is strongly defended by its natural scituation, the States-General have considerable Forces on foot, Commanded by a Prince of great Courage, and good Conduct,

duct, though not hitherto so fortunate as he deserves. Their Frontier Towns are well fortified, and their Treasures great enough to raise great Armies: They have moreover a considerable number of experienced Officers of their own Nation, and many Forreigners, as *English, Scots, Germans, and Irish*. And as to their power at Sea, 'tis greater yet than that of the *French*; and undoubtedly with a strong Fleet they would make a great diversion towards the *French Coast*. We must not then conclude, because of the easie Conquest of *Holland* in Seventy two, that the *French* could run them down now at the same rate: They are awakned out of that Lethargy they were in (*Galli cantu*) by the crowing of the Cock. And being convinced that they are not invincible, they will be more watchful, take stronger Resolutions, and surer Measures, for the conservation of their Fortunes and Liberties. And after all, in case they see themselves in an unavoidable necessity of being subdued by the *French*, in all likelihood they would do as they did in Queen *Elizabeth's* time, offer them-

selves to the King of *England*, and become his Subjects, by a free giving up of themselves, and their Prerogatives. Which would prove an infinite advantage for *England*, and render it so terrible to the *French*, that lest this should happen, they will perhaps never attempt the Conquest of *Holland*. For the Neighbourhood of the *English* would prove more prejudicial to them, than either *Spain*, *Germany* or *Italy*: For besides that no part of the World produces more resolute Men; and fitter for great Enterprizes; *England* is also most powerful by Sea; and abounds in Money. Whence such as are of this Opinion conclude, that Great *Britain* may well gain, but cannot lose, in case the *French* subdue the *Spanish* Low Countries.

The second Question was, whether the Conquest of *Holland* by the *French*, would prove of a dangerous consequence for *England*; whereupon I find the sentiments of most men divided, yet the generality say commonly *proximus ardet Ucaligon*, that Great *Britain* will be in danger of being overcome if the *French* are once Masters of *Holland*,  
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the Reasons are: First, that in this case they would be Masters of the Seas and Trading, by joyning their Sea-Forces to the *Hollanders*; as likewise by taking possession of those great and rich Colonies they have both in the East and West *Indies*. Which in few years would so impoverish *England*, that it would not be able to raise and entertain Armies great enough for its own defence: And besides, would be of an easie access for the *French*, being now in possession of the *Holland* - Harbours. Whence their Fleets would overrun all our Seas, yea and put an affront upon us in our Harbours. The *French* in such a juncture of Affairs, would make the Conquest of *England* their only business; they would not say they court us for their own ends, as they do now, but make Peace with all the World besides, and apply themselves onely to *England*, as the last step to that long lookt-for Universal Monarchy; they could not want encouragement for such an Enterprize, being then strong enough to fight us by Sea; and their being worsted, would prove but a small Victory

to us, and an inconsiderable loss to them. Now if we chance to be beat back to our Harbours, then the Conquest of some Sea-Town would be but an easie matter; which the Enemy would instantly fortifie, so that it would scarce be in our power to take it again by storm, or a free Surrender, as being continually supplied with Men and Money, and all other Provisions, from the Ports of *France* and *Holland*. But whereon such a discourse thus lay greatest stress, is the *French* Faction, that it would shew it self with more boldness than ever, fomented by the *French* Gold. This cursed Metal liberally distributed into many hands, would be a Seed of Sedition, & of a secret fermentation, which would end at last in the ruine of the Nation; this *Puissant* Neighbour being perhaps to have in this case more secret Friends amongst us than open Enemies.

But all this discourse, how well grounded soever, is little regarded by others, who putting things in the worst supposition, that is, of the *French's* being possessed of *Holland*, yet maintain the consequence thereof not to be so considerable,

as some people do vainly, as they fancy, apprehend it. For they consider the Empire of his Majesty of Great *Britain*, as another World separated from all its Neighbours by a deep Ditch (I mean the Sea) whereof the King of *England* is absolute Master: So in such a case, because we would be in danger indeed, to see our Trading lost or lessened by the great number of Ships the *French* and the *Hollanders* together could set forth and man, *England* would set out such strong Navies, as would be able to secure it from both these inconveniencies. Besides all this, they say, that in this not-impossible Supposition, the richest *Hollanders* and greatest Merchants would either retreat into the *East Indies*, where they are almost as powerful as in *Europe*, or distribute themselves into the chief Trading Cities of Christendom, as *London* especially, *Hambourg*, and other parts of *Germany*, because they are persuaded they should not meet under the *French* Government, with the same encouragements of Trading they have now. So this Conquest may prove a great disappointment for the *French*, and

a considerable advantage to the adjacent Countries, especially *England*; whither, no doubt, most of the *Hollanders* would retire, as being the happiest and easiest Government of *Europe*. As for a *French* Invasion, those that speak in this case, think it not much to be valued or feared. For the Liberty of the Nation being then at the stake, all undoubtedly would agree against the common Enemies, which would render all their Attempts successless. They confess the *French* Gold might dazzle many, and do us more mischief than their Sword: But they answer, the Eye of the Government would be watchful over such as might be suspected to be bribed by the Enemy, and favour secretly and traiterously his Designs. And that however the greatest part would; joyning hands against the *French*, force the rest to their Duty, or at least incapacitate the Traiterous and Seditious to be promoters of the Enemies Interest.

But now let us examine in the last instance, the third Question I proposed above, (*viz.*) Whether it be the real advantage of *France* to attempt and make the



the Conquest of *Holland*. The generality of men would wonder at such a Proposition, and stand to the affirmative, which, they will say, is so clear, that no man of common sense can demie it: For would not the addition of the United Provinces make the *French* King more Potent, both by Sea and Land? For if *Holland* were not both a rich and considerable corner of the World, why was the King of *Spain* so loth to part with it? what made the *French* King in Seventie two to Invade it, and the *Germans* to oppose the whole Forces of the Empire, lest it should become a Province of *France*? Can we then doubt in the least but that the Conquest of *Holland* would prove of an infinite advantage to the *French*, and that thereby they would become richer, because of their being then Masters of the Trade, and more terrible to all their Neighbours, especially to *England* both by Sea and Land?

Notwithstanding all those plausible reasons, several are of a contrary opinion, and perhaps the *French* also that understand best their own Interest, viz. That  
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the Conquest of *Holland* would rather prove a disadvantage to the *French*, than a true advantage. For first, the main reason whereupon most men do ground their Opinion of the great advantages might redound to the *French* by such a Conquest, is, because they would thereby be Masters of the Trade: but this was elsewhere sufficiently answered; for besides that the *English* in this conjuncture would oppose by Sea such Forces as could maintain to themselves what they are now in possession of, I mean the freedom of Trading; *Holland*, as I insinuated above, if once conquered by the *French*, would instantly be deserted by all such as were possess'd of great Treasures, as being perswaded they could not long enjoy, under that Government, what they had gain'd by their long Trading and Industry: The *French* then would have nothing or little left to make their market of, the Cities being now abandoned by the chief Citizens. I say nothing here of the great expences the *French* must of necessitie be at both by Sea and Land, when they go about making a Conquest  
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of *Holland*. I desire onely the impartial Reader to make this reflection: That in case the *French*, which is not as yet near to be done, had subdued *Holland*, what infinite sums of money would be the cost of maintaining the *Holland* Dykes, without which, the whole Country would be soon changed into a Sea? But you'll say, it would cost the *French* no more than it do's now the *Hollanders*. Whoever speaks thus, understands not the real difference between the *French* and the *Hollanders* in this case: The first have little or no Trading at all in the East *Indies*, so what monies they have need of for necessary expences, must come from *France*, and not from forreign Countries; which cannot prove but a notable diminution to the *French* Treasures. But supposing them how you will instated in the possession of *Holland*, what vast sums must be launched out in defending their Conquests, not from a forreign Enemy alone, but from the Invasion of a raging Sea? Now as to the *Hollanders*, their case is not the same, they spend indeed vast summs of money, in defending themselves from  
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that furious Element. But you must consider that their *East Indian Trade*, as well as all *Europe* over, brings them in infinite Treasures; whereas the *French* would want all such supplies, as having no considerable establishment in the *East Indies*, or any other part of the World (as to Trading.) For it may be supposed, that no man will be so foolish as to think that the Conquest of *Holland* would import the Conquest of whatever the *Hollanders* are possessed of elsewhere; without which, it would prove more burdensome to the Conquerour than profitable. There is as yet another thing, that would prove extremely disadvantageous to the *French*; if they subdued *Holland*, they would be lookt upon then by all the Princes of *Europe*, as aspiring to an Universal Monarchy; so the *Germans*, *Spaniards*, and *English* in this case would joyn their Forces, to the utter destruction of the *French*, who could not in all likelihood resist so many, and so powerful Enemies, *England* alone being an equal Match for *France*, if not divided by Civil Wars and Intestine Broils. The  
*French,*



*French*, 'tis true, resisted in these late Wars, and with advantage the *Germans*, *Spaniards*, and *Hollanders*; but undoubtedly had not the *English*, *Scots*, and *Irish* been on their side against the *Germans*, they had easily been overcome by the Forces of the Empire. How near was *Turenne* being beat in the first Battle of the late Wars at *Sensim* in *Germany* against the late Duke of *Lorrain* and *Caprara*, had not the Earl of *Dumbarton* beaten back with his Infantry the *German* Horse, and retaken the Cannon lost by the *French*? What service did not our Troops in the Battle of *Strausburg*, where they took several pieces of Cannon from the Enemy, and at *Colmar* against the Marquess of *Brandenburg*, in the passage of the *Rhine* after the Death of *Turenne*, and at the Siege of *Freiburg* in *Brisgo* in a most rigorous season? In all which occasions, the *Scots* and *English* render'd such notable service to the *French*, that 'tis credibly believ'd *France* without their assistance had been laid open on that side to the Enemies.

Out

Out of all this we may conclude, or at least frame a doubt of no small weight, Whether ever he will really undertake the Conquest of *Holland*: Whereof, as was surmized, they had no real design *Anno 1672.* but onely to humble the *Hollanders*; for that, as they alleadged, they took too much upon 'em, to the prejudice of the *French* Interest; yet seeing they yielded up so easily their strongest holds and Cities, without any considerable resistance, they could not but pursue their good fortune, so long as it smil'd upon 'em, and they met no rubs. But they no sooner perceived the *English*, *Spaniards*, and *Hollanders* in an Offensive and Defensive League against them, but they made use of all their Politicks, and utmost Endeavours, to secure a part of their Conquests by a sudden Peace, in the midst of their Victories; which they at length concluded with the *Hollanders* apart, and afterwards with the rest of their Enemies, to their best advantage, either joyntly or severally. So we may observe, what I have heard confessed by some of the eminent States-men of *France*, that  
the

the *French* manage no Nation so much as the *English*, as fearing none so much, and having never been overcome by any other. The main Interest then of the *French*, if it be lawful for us to dive into such secrets, is to possess themselves of the Low Countries, and leave the *Hollanders* in a full possession of all their Trading and Priviledges. For by this means they would ingage them in their interest, and perhaps to buy their Freedom and Liberties with a yearly Tribute: and upon this account onely, or at least chiefly, the Conquest of the *Spanish* Low Countries might prove prejudicial to *England*; for in this Juncture of Affairs, the *Hollanders* would perhaps comply rather with the *French* than with the *English*, unless, as I said elsewhere, ( which I am of opinion they would do ) they judged it more their Interest to make a free Gift of themselves to the King of Great *Britain*; who in that case would protect them both by Sea and by Land as his own Subjects.

I shall now put a period to this Discourse, with some Remarks on the matters of fact; wherein, as I take, I give the liberty of Prophecyng. And

I. Whether the Retreat, or rather Flight of the Imperial Army at the advancing of the *Turks*, and before their laying Siege to *Vienna*, was to the advantage or disadvantage of that place.

'Tis odd to commence with a Dilemma, and at the same time confess a loss and a gain; But were there not measures in both, I should conclude 'twas an ill Omen to begin a Campaign with bad success, not onely in respect to the Influence it has on the early Opinions of the People, which they are too apt to retain, but for the real loss. The real loss in this case was not of more than a thousand, but the frighted amounted to many thousands. When again I consider the gain by this loss, I can scarce allow the bad turn to be so. What countenance this retreating Army gave to *Vienna*, and what means it furnished them with, for the providing and fitting  
all



all necessaries and Warlike Apparatus, for the better carrying on, and maintaining their defence; may best be judged by what was after their coming thither, beginning first with the Escape, or safe Retreat of his Imperial Majesty; the Recieving considerable quantities of Powder and Shot into the place; the fitting of new and old Platforms, and raising Palizadoes; time for the destroying the Houses and Gardens nearest the Town; leasure of burning the Suburbs; and many other things necessary, after the appearance of the *Turks*, and their Investing *Vienna*.

Now, had this Army been destroyed, or so much weakened, that the *Turks* had no further cause to fear them, whilst they ravaged the Country, or intercepted the Passages, between the other Imperial Cities and *Vienna*; I know not whither it might have tended. Perhaps it might have been the hard fate of the Emperour, the Remnant of a Routed Army, and many others, to have fallen into the hands of their Enemies. At best but

the remaining in that place, there to have undergone the brunt of the War, and the want, not only of necessary Provisions, which must have been very extraordinary for such a number of people necessary, and unnecessary. And also in all probability, lost the means of relieving, or securing that place (whatever would have been its influence on *Germany*) through the occasion of the Restraint of his Imperial Majesty, and his chief Ministers there, &c.

2. *Whether the Turks were successful in their Mining?*

The *Turks* indeed were very forward with their Mines, having sprung Two by the Twenty third of *July*; yet before they could throw down the Two Faces of the *Lebel Bastion*, 'twas the Sixth of *September*. After having made use of more than Twenty two Mines, besides those that were discovered, vented, and frustrated, &c. And therefore considering the multitude they had to improve the Advantages gained by their Mines, the success did not result to expectation.

3. *Whether*

3. *Whether the Garison was successful in Mining?*

The Mines the Garison sprung were about half a Score, and thole they frustrated of the Enemies, about half that number; the success whereof was not overmuch: Which, whither it may be imputed to their want of Skill, or Courage, to prosecute, or prevent; or the general uncertainty of these Subterranean Works, I leave the censure to others, with this too, That there were about Fifty Mines in the whole. The General opinion was, that the Defenders were herein deficient.

4. *What was the Execution done by the Great Guns of the Enemy?*

Though in the last Siege of *Vienna*, the *Turks* not having Great Guns, was reputed a principal cause of *Solyman's* ill success (which piece of Service 'tis said the Emperour purchased of the then Grand Vizier, a favourer of the Christians he had deserted) it could not now be assigned; such is either the difference of times, or change of method: For now they had not only

store of Great, but very extraordinary Ordnance; of whose use at present, they have more reason to be perfect in, than heretofore: Yet herein was not the Service extraordinary; for besides the disabling some few Guns, and the Plying too warmly, on an imperfect Bastion, they made no Breaches considerable: So that had not their Mines been more effectual than their Batteries, they would never have taken the place. An example whereof I would instance in the little effect their Great Guns had on the Ravelin (or Half-Moon) on which independent piece of Fortification, they made their Efforts until *September the Third*: At which time too, it was not taken; but burned and deserted by the Besieged: Though it must be confessed they annoyed the Garison sometimes with their Stones.

*5. What was the Execution done by the Bombs?*

This Murdering Engine that does its part every where, had but a small share here on either side; for besides the burning the Great Hall of *Buchaim*,  
it



it did little mischief else, And though the *Turks* Bombs have sometimes fallen among the Garisons Mortar-pieces and Ordnance, and gave Fire to them, they have participated of the Execution as well as the Besieged.

6. *What was the defect of the Lebel Bastion?*

The greatest stress of the Siege lay upon the *Court* and *Lebel* Bastions, the latter of which was very defective, and which is an oversight in all Bastions, viz. the wanting of Room, and being too scanty of convenience for the placing and playing of the Cannon, &c. to advantage. It is usual to judge of the strength of a place, by the number of times it hath been Besieged; and therefore since this weakness is so well known, it may be hoped that that, as well as other such, will be prevented for the future.

7. *What were the Accidents of Fire?*

Though the Burning of the *Suburbs*, and the *Scotch-Court*, at the same time, *July* the Fourteenth, might be looked on, as the communication of the formers Flame to the latter: yet few

were of that opinion, it being generally thought, that that Fire which reduced the *Scotch Court*, and several other Houses to Ashes, was a thing designed for the Blowing up of the Magazine of Stores and Powder, which very narrowly escaped. But had it happened, how soon would *Vienna* have been lost? and how much before the time, had the death of a great many been anticipated?

8. *What were the casualties of Sick-*  
*ness?*

The *Bloody-Flux*, though it raged more without, yet the slaughter within was more felt; and notwithstanding it may be reckoned among the usual and common calamities attending such enterprizes, it had a more than uncommon Influence on this Garrison. For had it so happened, that it had been an earlier Distemper among them, the Relief that rescued them from this Mortality, and that of the Sword, would have come too late.

9. *What influence a Commander hath on his Soldiers?*

How much the Issue of an Enter-  
prize,

prize depends upon the welfare of a Chief, is not this days question; neither can it be judged how feelingly the Besieged were concerned for Count *Staremborg*, whilst as then the Recovery of his Wounds was not doubted, for want of his appearance: So uneasy are a people that think themselves not safe, but under the Eye of their Governor.

10. *Of the Advantages and Disadvantages of either in General.*

Though under such circumstances of disproportion, we ought always to give the Advantage to the Number; yet considering the performances of the Defendants, they have by much surpassed the Assailants. The Besieged have, in some of their Sallies, been very successful; but generally otherwise: Their necessities for the most part forcing them upon this. And what is their Disadvantage, that after they are got out as far as they can, they must return to the same place they came out at; and may be intercepted: Yet of this sort we may reckon about a score. The Skirmishes,

Attacks, Assaults, and other Engagements, are scarce to be numbred, and each have had their share of success; but whenever the Adventure hath been indifferent, the goodness of the one, hath equalled the number of the other: And there is some ground to believe, that whenever the Garrison should have been lost, it must have preceeded from the effects of the Enemies Mines, and not from their Force.

The taking of the Enemies Waggon's of necessaries; the Disappointment of *Teckely* at *Presbourg*; the Want of Bullets in the Camp, which made them discontinue their Batteries for some whole days, and at times something sparingly, making use of Pummels of Swords, all sorts of Iron and Stones; the Imperial Armies streightning their Convoys, by hovering about; the cutting off a Party of *Tartars* in the Woods of *Vienna*; the taking of a Pass in the Wood of *Vienna* sometime before the Relief; and many other things of the like nature, may be reckoned among the Disadvantages or Misfortunes of the *Turks* in



in this Enterprize, and conducive to  
 their Miscarriage; and may be ac-  
 counted among the Providences of the  
 Almighty, for the good of *Vienna* and  
 the *German* Empire: Yet whenever  
 they suffer themselves in such a state  
 to be surprized for the future, they  
 are accountable to their own follies  
 for neglecting the Means; for they  
 are not always to expect God should  
 work by Miracles.

And thus I have finished this Rela-  
 tion of *Vienna*: But cannot leave the  
 Affair in hand, all things therein being  
 so remarkable: viz.

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*A further Account of the Progress of the Imperial Army, after the Relief of Vienna.*

**H**AVING need of a quick Pen, to follow the Victorious Steps of the Imperial Army, after their happy success of Relieving *Vienna*; and beating the whole *Ottoman* forces: By the 7<sup>th</sup> of *October* we shall find the resolute King of *Poland*, with only his own Forces, engaging the *Turks* near *Ban-*  
*lan*: But this being the last stake of the *Ottoman* Game in these Parts, we are not to wonder, if he find herein, hotter work than he expected; and where at once is to be played off, the Fortune of the Kingdom of *Hungary*. The Grand Vizier, to give a stop to the Advance of the Imperial Troops, Mustered up, out of all the Fragments of his scattered Army, the choicest of his Troops and *Veteran* Soldiers; and forming them into a Body, under the command of several of the *Bassa's* of the best account, resolved by another Essay, either

either to retrieve his lost Honour; or stem the Current of his adverse Fortune. The Engagement proved very severe to the King of Poland's Forces, who having not been used to Retreat, found it very hard to stand the shock of this unequal Force; and what had been the Issue, had not the arrival of some of the Imperial *Dragoons* (that immediately upon notice of his Adventure, were dispatch'd for his Reinforcement) changed the face of affairs, 'tis hard to Judge. The *Turks* having given so far a push for a Victory, tho' they could not attain thereto, might well think, after the arrival of fresh Forces, their Attempts would be more hazardous; and that as the first, or least loss is always best, the retiring in time, before their Body was disordered; or weakned, 'twould seem to make it at their Election, to quit the Ground they could not maintain: By this means, the King of *Poland* acquitted himself with great Honour, though not without great danger: and Prince *Alexander*, the Son of such a Father, would  
not

not have been behind him, had not the killing of his Horse under him, stopt his Career. On the 18th. of October, the rest of the Imperial Army, came up, and joyned with the King of Poland's Forces. On the 9th. the King of Poland, the Duke of Lorrain, and Count Staremburg came to a Battle with the *Turks*, who were in a Body Thirteen or Fourteen thousand strong, and seemed not unwilling to embrace the Opportunity. For the *Turks* encouraged with the late advantage on the *Poles*, the 7th. past, no sooner saw the Christian Army Advance in order of Battle, the *Imperialists* having this Van-Guard; but with Fury and Noise, they first attacked the *Imperialists*, and afterwards the *Poles*; by both which they were so warmly received, and followed, that after a dispute of some hours, the Honour of the day fell to the Christians; and of this whole Body of *Turks*, not above Four thousand escaped, the rest being either killed or drowned, by the breaking of the Bridge of Boats that led to *Gran*; or taken Prisoners. So that *Barkan*,  
after



after the defeat of this Army, that was appointed for their Defence, and of the Bridge, made little resistance; for immediately upon the taking of the Counterscarp by Storm, and putting the Defendants to the Sword, the Garison yeilded on Discretion; wherein there was Five hundred *Janizaries*, to whom they gave Quarter. The Plunder of this place, and the *Turkish* Camp, was very great; the stores of Ammunition and Provisions very considerable; about Twenty pieces of Cannon, &c. taken: And in fine, the loss of the *Turks*, by this defeat, is so great a Blow to them, that it is generally believed, they will not be able for the future, to make any reasonable Opposition to the Christian Forces. The Duke of *Lorrain*, after having repaired *Barkan*, and put a good Garison into it, advanced towards *Gran*, by a Bridge of Boats (brought from *Comorra*) over the *Danube*, about half a mile above *Gran*, taking the Advantage of a small Island in the River, wherein he raised a small Fort, for the security of the Bridge.

This

This City of *Gran* (or *Strigonium*) lies on the South-side of the *Danube*, not far from the place of the uniting of the River *Gran* with the *Danube*. It is divided into the Upper and Lower, and both Walled, the lower Wall commands the *Danube*, and *St. Thomas's Hill* commands the Town, which is likewise Walled. In this place was the first Christian King *St. Stephen* born; and King *Stephen* the third here Buried. It hath been famous for the many Sieges it hath sustained; but infamous for the last base and ignoble delivery of it into the hands of the *Turks*. It hath been the Metropolitan City of *Hungary*; but at present not of that regard, the principal fortifications being much damnified and neglected, and their best Cannon, and the greatest part of their Ammunition sent away to the Siege of *Vienna*.

The *Imperialists* having passed the *Danube* on the Twentieth of *October*, laid Siege to *Gran*; they began with the Fort on *St. Thomas's Hill*, having therein a Garrison of about Four hundred *Janizaries*, which they took, saving

ving the greatest part of the Buildings the *Turks* had set on Fire. On this Hill the Duke of *Lorain* raised a Battery against the Town, which soon made the *Turks* abandon the Town, and retire into the Cittadel; but that also being quickly too hot for them, on the 27th the *Turks* desired to Capitulate, which being assented unto, and the Articles agreed, the Soldiers Marched out to the Number of Two thousand *Janizaries*, and the Inhabitants Four thousand, making their way to *Buday* under an Imperial Convoy. Thus, after Seventy eight years being in the hands of the *Turks*, this important place came into the possession of the Christians; together with Eighteen Pieces of Cannon, Four hundred thousand pound of Powder, and considerable stores of Provisions, &c.

Having added *Gran* to the other Conquests, let us have an Eye on what is done elsewhere; in one place we shall find the Christian Forces Marching towards *New-hausel*, either to take it, or Block it up: And though its said to be a Garrison of Twelve thousand

thousand *Janizaries*, they have already made Addresses to the Duke of *Lorain*, and offered to deliver it up on Conditions. This great Garrison being Block-  
ed up by the raking of *Gran*, for want of Provisions, will not be able to hold out the Winter, and therefore must not think to stand upon Terms.

The *Croats*, Troops of *Stiria*, and the *Hungarians*, are intent on the Blocking up *Canisia*.

The King of *Poland*, reinforced with the Troops of *Lithuania*, is Marching towards *Agria*, to possess himself of that, and some other places in the upper *Hungary*, for the security of his Winter Quarters.

The Grand Viziers Army Disbands it self, and he is retired from *Stoel-Weissenburg* ( or *Alba Regalis* ) towards *Belgrade*, leaving *Buda* under the Charge of two Bassa's.

And if, as it is believed, *Buda* and *Pest* will be Attacked, before the Christians take up their Winter Quarters; In this Consternation of the *Turks*; I see not what should hinder the Recovery of all *Hungary*.

F I N I S.



